THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY MAY 27, 1862 NUMBER 151.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Daily, delivered in the city....$10 00
Daily, by mail, in advance.....8 00
Country daily.....5 00
Tri-Weekly.....5 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy.....2 00
In clubs of ten or over.....1 50

☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, chanceable weekly, per annum.....$ 40
Do do 3 times per week, per annum 60
Do do 3 times do do 100
Each additional square, one half the above price.

Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing candidates, $1 per week for each name.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements, 25 cents for the first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements; yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at Louisville, Ky., Postoffice.

Arrive.			Close.
1¼ P. M.	Eastern and Western Mails		12 noon.
9 P. M.			
5 A. M.	Western Mails		11 noon.
6¼ P. M.	Southern Ky. & Tenn. via L. & N. R. R.		12 night.
6 A. M.	River Way to Cincinnati; by Mailboat		9 A. M.
7¼ P. M.	Lou. & Lex. R. R. Mail		12 night.
7 A. M.	Lebanon Br. R. R. Mail		12 night.
10 A. M.	Bardstown Br. R. R. Mail		12 noon.
6 P. M.	Shelbyville (Stage) Mail		12 night.
6 P. M. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.	Shawneetown, Ill. (Stage) Tri-Weekly,		9 P. M. Sun., Tues. & Thurs.
6 A. M. Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Evansville River Mail, Way to Memphis,		1 P. M. Mon., Wed. & Fri.
4¼ P. M. Mon., Wed., & Fri.	Taylorville (Stage), Tri-Weekly,		7 A. M. Tues. Thur. & Sat.

☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12 at night the way mails close at 9 P. M.

☞ An extra mail is made up for Frankfort, Ky., via accommodation train, closing at 12 noon, and arriving at 9 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express 3 00 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express.....10:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Sunday, May 4th 1862, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago and St. Louis Express.....8:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....8:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

St. Louis Night Express.....4:30 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Mail.....7:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Express Train at.....5:50 A. M.
Accommodation at.....4:00 P. M.
Freight Trains on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Passenger Train for Edgefield leaves at.....7:45 A. M.
Freight Train for Nashville and Memphis branch will leave at.....8:00 A. M.
Train for Lebanon will leave at.....6:45 A. M.
Train for Bardstown will leave at.....4:00 P. M.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1, corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2, corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Centre and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox, on Bardstown road, near Cave Hill Cemetery.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Monday, May 26th.*—David Ward, alias Coleman, and Joseph Enlow, fugitives from justice from Missouri. Continued until Thursday.

Liura Steele and Lizzie Paris, drunk and disorderly. Bail of each in $100 for two months.

Mary Collins and John Cain, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail of each in $100 for three months.

John Cochran, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $100 for two months. Workhouse.

James Winston, drunk and shooting at Wm. Pulliam with intent to kill. Bail in $100 to answer.

John Horan, drunk and disorderly. Discharged.

Frank Keegan and Mike Trainor, stealing bottles. Bail in $100 for three months. Workhouse.

Rachel and Francis, slaves; arson. Continued until to-morrow.

Commonwealth by Jos. Erard vs. Wm. Steave and wife; peace warrant. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

☞ The Great Eastern is again on exhibition at New York, passes being free. As much freight as the monster can take on her forthcoming voyage has already been offered. This amounts to six thousand tons—much less, of course, than her full capacity, but all she can carry over the bar. Nearly all the upper cabins have been secured as well as many others, and the indications are that her passenger list will be larger than on any previous voyage. She will sail for Europe on the 31st. ult.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTION.—The election for deputies to the Prussian Lower House took place on the 8th inst. The result is a complete triumph of the Liberals, and a signal rebuke given to the King, as well as the Von der Heydt Ministry. The exact complexion of the new House was not known at the latest dates; but no doubt existed that the Opposition had secured an almost overwhelming majority, obliging the Ministry to abandon its reactionary policy or resign, unless the King is willing to encounter the risks of a revolution. The number of electors in Prussia, out of a population of eighteen millions, is ninety-nine thousand six hundred and thirty, of which number fully five thousand are in the army. The number who voted was about sixty-three thousand. It is believed those who refrained from so doing belonged to the Ministerial interest, as the Progressista party were exceedingly active. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet were defeated. At Tilsit, Von der Heydt had only twenty-five votes against three hundred and eighty-six for his opponent. The nine members from Berlin are all Liberals.

ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!—Monsieur Pargny begs leave to announce to his former patrons, and to the public in general, that he has reopened his restaurants both for GENTLEMEN and for LADIES. The saloon for gentlemen is tastefully fitted up in the room adjoining his confectionery, and that for ladies is in the rear of the store. Both saloons will be served with every delicacy of the season; and, in addition to these, a large variety of ICE CREAM and SHERBETS will always be on hand. M. Pargny trusts that close personal attention to all the details of his business and the greatest care in the selection and preparation of the articles offered will ensure him a fair share of public patronage. ma26 b&f3

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of America, at New York, is in circulation. It is well calculated to deceive, the general appearance of the bill being good. Ends of bill red; signatures of Cashier and President engraved in the counterfeit. An examination of the imprint of the "American Bank Note Company," near the right hand side of the bill at the bottom, will show the letters to be irregular. This, together with other imperfections in the engraving, will, upon a careful examination, expose the counterfeit.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Cincinnati Commercial records the demise of James Hainsworth, of Newport, Ky., of lockjaw. Mr. Hainsworth had two of his fingers painfully crushed about two weeks ago, by the falling timbers of a fence he was removing, but nothing serious was apprehended until Friday, when he was seized with lockjaw, producing his death on Saturday. Deceased was highly esteemed for his upright life and his fair dealings in all its business relations. He was a practical humanitarian, and as such will be missed, but not soon forgotten.

GENERAL SIGEL.—The story published by the Cincinnati papers last week that Gen. Sigel had passed through that city was without any foundation in truth whatever. The St. Louis papers aver that he has not left that city since he came there on furlough to recruit his health.

DECEASED REBEL.—Sidney Evans, of the 24th Tennessee regiment, who was a prisoner of war, died in hospital at Cincinnati last week.

☞ We are pained to learn that John Ball, of the firm of Garvin, Bell, & Co., died at Decatur, Alabama, of small-pox. He left here a few weeks ago in perfect health on a business tour to the South. Few men in our community stood higher for perfect integrity than he, or will be more lamented by those who knew him. We offer our sincere condolence to his family and friends.

CONSECRATION CEREMONY.—The German Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of Covington, and that of Newport, together with a large procession of citizens, went to Lewisburg on Sunday to attend the consecration ceremonies of the new organ and paintings at the Roman Catholic Church there.

☞ Three of the rebel prisoners who have recovered from their wounds were sent to Camp Chase from the Cincinnati hospital on Saturday. Their names are as follows: Richard Dorsey, co. G, 12th Arkansas; Wm. H. Lovell, co. B, 4th Kentucky; W. F. Bradford, co. K, 1st Arkansas

☞ Gideon Lewis, of Company A, 23d Kentucky infantry, died on Friday in the United States hospital at Cincinnati.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

A PLEA FOR THE RIGHT.

NEW YORK, May 14.

There is a great deal of gossip just now about reforming and creating *parties*. The essence of this whole matter, however, is precisely *here*, namely: The largest, the most popular, the most noble and enlightened party which the world has ever seen exist, fully organized—and this is, the Conservative Union party of America.

Such a party should at once exert its strength, and, sweeping away the old, rotten political machinery of committees, make room for a fresh movement of the people in their sublime majesty. Uprearing the platform of the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws; devoted to the integrity, majesty and lawful supremacy of our flag as long as a rebel shall remain in arms—their bright standard should, at once, gleam aloft, to assure the President of the United States of the public sentiment of America.

In the name of God, let not the fiery purgation of this dreadful war leave unscathed the poison lurking in the cup! Shall our noble brethren in vain shed their blood, while nests of asps remain imbedded in our very vitals in the persons of the vilest, most hollow-hearted, traitorous, and mischievous politicians who have ever disgraced history, or shambled in the vitals of Constitutional freedom.

Is it not plain to the most vagrant loyal reason that the radicals of the North are wholly as pestiferous and (now) more mischievous and malign traitors, than the demoralized armed rebels of the South? Are these not, every day, working in bloody concert against our holy Constitution and Union; and so—as far as these human devils can do it—writing that very black lie upon our arms, which the leaders of the secession conspiracy revel in propagating?

Regarding our duties to civil government, we refer our ministers and people to the aforementioned article of our faith as the utterance of this Assembly on the subject. In connection with this, we invite their attention to, and strict observance of, chapter XXXI, section 4: "Synods and councils are to handle or conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical, and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs, which concern the Commonwealth unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary, or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereto required by the civil magistrate."

Resolved, That in the teaching of our confession of faith, as well as in our admirable civil constitution, church and State are wisely kept apart, and the principle established that ecclesiastical affairs, as such, are not needful for the State, nor civil legislation, except for security of person and property, which is a political right, for the church.

Resolved, That in this time of trial, we *approve* and re-indorse unequivocally the above mentioned article of our faith, and agreeably thereto, we at all times hold ourselves accountable for our ecclesiastical relations and conduct to the church.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the carnage and demoralizing tendencies of a war of brothers.

Resolved, That in the present crisis of our public affairs, we regard the church and the nation especially called upon to humble themselves before God for their many and grievous sins, imploring his assistance in bringing the war to a speedy conclusion in a righteous peace.

Relolved, That in this time of confused passion we will, so far as in us lies, endeavor to allay and not exasperate the feeling of those who differ from us; and we most earnestly advise our ministers and members to cultivate forbearance and conciliation, to avoid partisanship, and sectionalism in church and State, and to evidence their loyalty to Cæsar by their loyalty to Christ in following his example and teaching, and thus continue in brotherly love, and stand before the world a united brotherhood, walking in the comfort of love, and in the fellowship of the spirit.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those stricken families in our several congregations now mourning the death of loved ones fallen in the bloody strife, and we commend them to the tender compassion of the God of all consolation, who "is good, a stronghold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him." Nahum, 1—7.

Adopted unanimously by the committee,

MILTON BIRD, Chairman,
W. F. BAIRD,
ARCH'D JOHNSON,
A. B. BRICE,
H. C. REED,
F. A. WITHERSPOON,
J. B. GREEN,
J. B. LOGAN,
J. H. NICKELL,
J. M. GILL,
I. N. CARY.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

CROPS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

GORDONSVILLE, LOGAN CO., KY., May 21, 1862.

For the last six or eight days I have been travelling through the southern portions of Logan and Todd counties, and have made it a point to notice the growing crops, and to collect all the information relative to them I could. In the early part of the spring everything portended an abundant crop of wheat, more being sown than ever before, and all looked well; but now the rust is blighting it in almost every neighborhood, and the farmers are despondent. The work of destruction upon the oat crop has already commenced in some localities. The weather is very dry, and corn is yet in the clods, but its fate depends upon the future season. Tobacco plants are very scarce, and the fly has not yet ceased its ravages. It is the prevailing opinion among farmers, that, under the most favorable circumstances, not more than half crops of wheat and tobacco can be raised. L.

☞ "Vanity Fair" has all the former spirit of the London Punch with a much better brewing of the acid and the sweet when sarcasm or wit is needed. Here are a couple of Vanity Fair est bit:

Old Port in New Bottles.—The connoisseurs of the North are anticipating a jolly reunion next 1st of June, when the President will open some of his best Port, as he has announced. The article has been sealed up for some time, and it is thought will be much improved by age. The President has a Butler at New Orleans, who will do the honors of the occasion in that city.

General Wool tersely telegraphs to Washington—"We have Suffolk." The process is nearly complete then. The anaconda is tightening its last coil, and Suffolkation has already set in.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: In two or more recent issues of your paper, the subject of running an omnibus line to Cave Hill Cemetery has been referred to, and one of your correspondents makes, as we admit, some very proper comments in relation to connecting the omnibus line to the cemetery with that of places of amusement. The running of omnibuses or any other vehicle to or by the cemetery grounds is a matter over which the Trustees have no control. They are gratified to know that facilities are afforded for persons to visit the grounds.

We regret that of late repeated complaints have been made of violation of the rules by visitors, to prevent a repetition of which, we give below the rules and regulations which are printed on the back of the ticket of admission. A gate keeper will be placed at the entrance, and no one will be permitted to enter, on foot or otherwise, during the week or on Sundays, without a lot holder's ticket or a permit, which can be obtained by application to either of the Trustees. The Trustees have ordered that the rules be strictly enforced.

Respectfully, ABRA. HITE, Trus.

REGULATIONS.

1. No one who is not a lot holder is admitted at any time except by a permit.

2. None but lot holders can ride into the grounds, or enter with vehicles, except by a special permit from one of the Trustees.

3. Horses must not be left by the rider or driver, nor driven faster than a walk.

4. Children not admitted unless accompanied by their parents, or in charge of some person who will be responsible for their conduct.

5. Keep on the paths. Lots are private property, and must not be invaded.

6. All persons are strictly prohibited from picking flowers, breaking shrubbery, defacing monuments or tombstones, or any other structure in or belonging to the Cemetery.

Any disregard or violation of these and other Regulations of the Cemetery will be punished by the penalties prescribed by the Charter and Municipal law. Lot holders are respectfully requested, if they should notice any violations of the rules, to report the facts and the names of the parties to the Trustees.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The late meeting of this Assembly was held in Owensboro, Ky. During its sessions a paternal and harmonious spirit prevailed. It has never permitted itself to intermeddle with civil affairs which belong to the Commonwealth. It still occupies a conservative stand-point between the rock on the one hand and the whirlpool on the other. If an unsectional, benevolent, kind, catholic, and godly temper does not prevail in the religious bodies of the country, where can it be looked for? Such a temper would have a happy tendency to aid in restoring and maintaining unity and peace in the nation.

On Monday, 19th of May, the fourth day of the sitting of the Assembly, the following report, regarding this time of trial, was adopted unanimously. The Committee was composed of citizens of the following States: Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The Committee submit the following as their report:

Since the last meeting of this body, the Church has been passing through a severe ordeal. No small injury to her spiritual and temporal interest has resulted from the crisis of public affairs, religious and civil.

While in some portions of the church there have been precious revivals of religion, still there is an evident want of an earnest-hearted Christianity. In view of this, we most earnestly urge upon our ministers and people fully to follow the great Teacher, and learn of Him, who is meek and lowly in heart, that they may find rest to their souls, and bear their cross faithfully in unison with the support of the everlasting principles of Christianity and Christian patriotism.

Our church in its teachings on the subject of our duties to the civil government, has in its doctrine, drawn, as we believe, from the word of God, set up a pure and lofty standard of Christian morality, included in which is the doctrine that Government is God's institution, not a mere human regulation, and that obedience in its constitutional sphere is a religious as well as a civil obligation.

This doctrine is particularly set forth and explained in our Confession of Faith, Chapter XXIII, Section 4: "It is the duty of the people to pray for magistrates, to honor their persons, to pay them tribute and other dutites, to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their authority, for conscience' sake. Infidelity or indifference in religion doth not make void the magistrate's just and legal authority, nor free the people from their due obedience to him from which ecclesiastical persons are not exempted."

Chap XX, Sec 4: "And because the powers which God hath ordained, and the liberty which Christ hath purchased, are not intended by God to destroy, but mutually to uphold and preserve one another; they who, upon pretence of Christian liberty, shall oppose any lawful power, or the lawful exercise of it, whether it be civil or ecclesiastical, resist the ordinance of God. And for their publishing of such opinions, or maintaining of such practices as are contrary to the light of nature or to the known principles of Christianity, whether concerning faith, worship, or conversation; or the power of godliness; or such erroneous opinions or practices as either in their own nature or in the manner of publishing or maintaining are destructive to the external peace and order which Christ hath established in the church; they may lawfully be called to account, and proceeded against by the censors of the church."

Regarding our duties to civil government, we refer our ministers and people to the aforementioned article of our faith as the utterance of this Assembly on the subject. In connection with this, we invite their attention to, and strict observance of, chapter XXXI, section 4: "Synods and councils are to handle or conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical, and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs, which concern the Commonwealth unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary, or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereto required by the civil magistrate."

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☞ The London Times of the 10th inst., in contradicting all its former predictions and assertions with regard to the weakness and daily increasing exhaustion of our Government and treasury, labors to prove that the rebels alone require foreign aid, comfort, or advice; and that if such a calamity as intervention should come on the country, it must come at their instance. The writer says of the Washington Cabinet:

They have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more. We might lend them money, but of this, too, in some form or other, they have got enough to allow of a present expenditure of £800,000 a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed in New York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies. We might send them three times as many soldiers as we sent to Canada without adding above five per cent. to their forces in the field. No ruler in the world, not even the first Napoleon, ever disposed of so many men or so much money as Abraham Lincoln. He has fully 650,000 troops now under arms, and it is boasted that he could double that number. His finances may rest on a less stable foundation, but he has, at any rate, enough and to spare for the time. Intervention, therefore, on behalf of the North, would be simply a nullity, for no alliance could add to its power or promote its ends.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.—The Kansas City Journal of Commerce copies the following items from the Santa Fe Gazette, May 3d:

Our last advices from the southern part of the territory do not change the condition of things materially from that in which they were at the time of our last issue. On Thursday of last week the retreating Texans met a body of their men five hundred strong, under Col. Steele, at Adobe Walls, fourteen miles south of Ft. Craig. They, however, continued the retreat from that point, but we have no information in regard to their subsequent movements. Before making the junction with Colonel Steele they were forced to abandon several pieces of artillery and the greater part of their transportation. The route by which the retreat was made lies west of Fort Craig and in a rough, mountainous, and arid district, through which it would be difficult to carry a properly organized army.

The first regiment of Colorado volunteers, together with the balance of the available military force of the Territory, are at Fort Craig, under command of Col. Paul.

The numerous friends of Lieut. McGrath, here and elsewhere, will regret to learn that he died on Thursday last, the 1st inst., at Koschisky's, from a wound received in the battle of Valley's Ranch on the 28th ult.

Capt. Garrison, Commissary of Subsistence for the Department of New Mexico, has returned to the city after an absence of about two months.

Col. Collins will leave for the States in a few days, accompanied by J. Howe Watts, Esq., and family, and Mrs. Gen. Hatch and family. They travel by private conveyance.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter to Mr. Lanor in this city:

The Texans have left the country—a perfect rabble—leaving their sick and wounded to the charity of our troops, burying their artillery, and destroying all they could not pack with them. So all danger on that score is passed.

It is said that Canby, and all the officers whose regiments are now in the States, will go there at once.

Canby and Chafman reached here yesterday. The Colorados and Regulars are at Fort Craig, where it is said they will remain for some time—till reinforcements come, I suppose.

Everything is quiet here, though business has not much improved. If money becomes more plenty here, we are bound to have brisk times.

Owing to the scarcity of provisions, large quantities of which were destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, our troops have been placed on less than half rations, being limited to eight ounces of flour per day.

One hundred and twenty Texan prisoners were passed on the road to Fort Larned, under charge of Lieutenant Johnson.

A CONVERTED REBEL.—The following is an extract of a letter just received from a late prominent and active rebel of Tennessee:

You have been correctly informed. I have returned to my allegiance. I have exhibited to the Shamefacedness a straight coat tail. The past has been forgiven by Andy Johnson *personally*, and I am at present one of the proprietors and publishers of the only Union daily paper printed in my native State. I have been terribly humbugged with this d—d rebellion. For two months before the surrender of Nashville I was travelling all over Dixie, to keep out of Jeff Davis's drunken army, during which time I went to Richmond, Savannah, Memphis, New Orleans, and was in Charleston at the time of the great fire. My experience has been expensive and extensive. I will give you some incidents when I see you. I intend to celebrate the Glorious Old Fourth in Louisville.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23, 1862.

Present—G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members except Messrs. Esrick and Rubel.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution allowing $70 to the Commissioners of Jefferson county Poorhouse for keeping a pauper one year to June 11, 1862, which was adopted.

Dr. Ronald presented an ordinance to protect the hospital buildings, yard, fence, shrubbery, &c., which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Kaye, from the Committee on Fire Department, presented the message of the Mayor, informing the Council that he had purchased and paid for two horses for the Fire Department, which was filed.

Mr. Baxter, from the Police Committee, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, regulating and establishing the Police Department of the the city of Louisville, which was read a second time and taken up by sections.

Sec. 1, Fixing the number of policemen, was adopted.

Sec 2, Authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Chief of Police and Clerk was read, when Mr. Twyman presented as a substitute therefor, a section authorizing the General Council to elect a Chief, Clerk, and the Policemen, which was rejected by the following vote:

Yess—Messrs. Armstrong, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Tomppert, Spaulding, Tucker and Twyman—8

Nays—Messrs. Ronald, Abraham, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Grainger, Kaye, Kinkead and Story—9.

The section was then amended by striking out "in July," and leaving them to be elected or appointed in June, and adopted as amended, by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Abraham, Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead and Story—13.

Nays—Messrs Spaulding, Tomppert, Tucker and Twyman—4.

Sec. 3, Authorizing the Chief to district the city into police districts, was read, when Mr. Armstrong presented a substitute therefor, making each ward a police district, which substitute was adopted.

Sec. 4, Authorizing the Chief of Police to appoint from the regular police two lieutenants, was adopted.

Sec. 5, Authorizing the Mayor, in conjunction with a committee of two from the Common Council, and two from the Board of Aldermen, to appoint the police, the committees to be selected by each Board of the Council, was read, when a motion to elect the commissioners on joint ballot was adopted by the following vote:

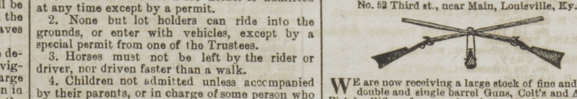
Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Spaulding, Story, Tomppert, Tucker and Twyman—11.

Nays—President Ronald, and Messrs. Abraham, Crowe, Grainger, Kaye and Kinkead—6.

Mr. Tucker moved to further amend by striking out Mayor and commissioners appoint, and insert general council elect, pending the consideration of which amendment the Council adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

DICKSON & GILMORE,
Importer of Guns & Fishing Tackle,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 52 Third st., near Main, Louisville, Ky.



WE are now receiving a large stock of fine and plain double and single barrel Guns, Colt's and Allen Pistols, Rifles of every description, and every article used by Gunners and Sportsmen also Fishing Tackle of every description; all of which they will sell for cash or to punctual customers. Give us a call, all of you who are in want. dis&wcow3t

Photograph Albums Given Away!

TO PURCHASERS OF THESE BEAUTIFUL NATIONAL MINIATURE PORTRAITS. On receipt of $1 50, I will send by mail a neat Album containing 24 portraits of any of the prominent Military and Public Men, Patriots or Rebels, and for $3 one containing 50 Portraits. Single Portraits, suitable for any album or scrap-book, mailed on receipt of 10 cents. L. A. CIVILL.

PARLOR GEMS—Something new and exquisitely beautiful, for Photograph Albums. 15 cents each. L. A. CIVILL. m24

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine
PREPARATION.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy

For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR WEAKNESSES
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.

The Records of the Insane Asylums,
AND
THE MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION,
Bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and Invigorate the System,
Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does. A Trial will Convince the Most Skeptical.*

FEMALES---FEMALES---FEMALES!
Old or Young, Single, Married, or Contemplating Marriage.

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuation, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE IN LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
No Family should be without it.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages; At little expense;
Little or no change in Diet; No inconvenience;
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions.

Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra,
Allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous, Diseased, and Wornout Matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
Who have been the Victims of Quacks,
and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and
Perhaps after Marriage.
USE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
for all affections and diseases of
URINARY ORGANS:
Whether existing in
Male or Female,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC
And it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases
FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character
will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
From 8 to 20 years' standing,
With Names known to
SCIENCE AND FAME.

Price $1 per bottle or six for $5,
Delivered to any address securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

CURES GUARANTEED!
ADVICE GRATIS!

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman,
Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.
Depot, 104 South Tenth street, below Chesnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " " **Extract Buchu.**
" " " **Sarsaparilla.**
" " " **Improved Rose Wash.**
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
And Avoid Imposition and Exposure.
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MEDICAL.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC as the most EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE
SALINE APERIENT.
It may be used with the best effect in
Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,
And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured up n it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Manufactured only by
TARRANT & CO.,
No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st.,
NEW YORK.
AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY
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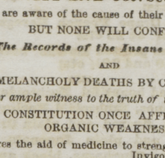
DR. HALL'S
Louisville
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venetiens, Paris,



Where those afflicted with any form of PRIVATE DISEASE can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancer, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis, Disease of the Kidneys, etc. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as easily cured under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while inefficient persons are daily sending many their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cures are constantly being effected at the Infirmary.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excesses of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and cause the nervous system to exhibit many of the symptoms of nervous debility, rendering marriage, with its manifold responsibilities, improper. The fearful consequences resulting from this secret habit are too frequently seen in the blighted hopes of youth, the ruined prospects of manhood, the destroyed health of the married, and the miserable offspring. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether male or female, now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines sent to any address.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

For Judge of Court of Appeals,

R. K. WILLIAMS,

OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Ballard, Calloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edmondson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenbergh, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, Adair, Casey, and Webster.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

☞ We give, elsewhere, remarks from three papers, the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, the Shelbyville (Ky.) News, and the Cincinnati Commercial, in regard to the projected guerilla warfare in Kentucky. There cannot be a shadow of rational doubt that the secessionists of our State have been secretly devising and arranging the plans and means of such a system of warfare for some months, and that now they are about ready to go actively to their work—to the work of robbing, burning, capturing, and hanging. That they intend to do this is as certain as any fact under heaven.

We are all fully warned as to what we are to expect, and, if we are not fully prepared for it, it is high time we were. Unless the most vigorous and extended means be adopted to intimidate our rebels and make them forego or suspend the execution of their conspiracy, the whole loyal population of our State will soon be roused and startled by events of the most fearful character. But we have confidence that the military authorities who now have matters in charge among us are exactly the men for their places, men lacking neither in sagacity nor resolve nor energy, and we beg leave to assure them that they cannot easily, in this great crisis, outstrip in their measures the patriotic sentiment of our people. Whatever is necessary to protect Kentucky from brigandage will be not only tolerated but applauded. There need be no doubt of this.

We would repeat on all proper occasions the expression of our conviction, that, inasmuch as it is obviously impossible, no matter what forces we may employ, to prevent all rebel outrages upon so extensive an area as that of Kentucky, our authorities will clearly see the expediency and the necessity of holding rebel raiders, rebel abettors, and rebel sympathizers responsible in property and in person for all such doings of rebel guerilla bands as may be in violation of the recognized laws of civilized warfare.

☞ Mr. Cobden has taken a step in advance of the international code regulating belligerents and neutrals, as laid down by the Declaration of Paris, and proposes to do away with blockades entirely. If Mr. Marcy's proposition, which looked to the uninterrupted transit of all private property, not contraband of war, had been entertained, our country might possibly have been prepared for the progress indicated by Mr. Cobden. But we received monitions, both from the British Parliament and press, pending the negotiations upon the Trent affair, which lead us to be as distrustful of English sincerity as Rome was of Punic faith. The London Times did not scruple to assert that the might of the British Government dictated the rights of neutrals, and that what it had conceded when a weak power, could not be respected in its days of power and presumed naval supremacy. The Earl of Malmesbury, in Parliament, referring to the Code as settled at Paris, declared, that, "if a war broke out between the parties to that Declaration, we do not think that a great maritime country, like England, would be bound by it—circumstances would be too strong for an adhesion to it." Now we do not believe in this law of "circumstance," especially when John Bull is to have its interpretation and mould it to suit his interests, convenience and pleasure. If we are to have a code by which all civilized nations will agree to be regulated, the government of the United States can afford to be as liberal in concessions as any of its rivals in the old world, but Malmesbury's position was not attacked from the conservative side of the Parliament, nor did it bring down upon him the indignant comments of the press; on the contrary, his lordship reiterated his Rob Roy code of ethics and the newspapers preserved a silence which savored strongly of sympathy. We don't believe therefore that Mr. Cobden's proposition will meet with favor among the parties to the Paris Declaration, and we are confident that it will be scouted by our Government until Great Britain can show that she feels a disposition to act fairly and is actuated by a sincere desire to disarm war of its horrors and permit belligerents to pursue harmless traffic in the necessaries and comforts of life, without being amenable to seizure and confiscation. The statesmen of England are very ingenious in their devices to get rid of the blockade of our Southern ports, but they lose sight of the only efficacious and prompt mode, which is to frown upon the rebellion that marks its path by bonfires of the great staple of the world's industry and darkens the waters of our rivers by the wanton destruction of tobacco. "In the interests of civilization," had they pursued this plan a year since, there would now have been no starvation in the manufacturing districts of England, and every spindle throughout their imperial realm would have been in active operation. But they coquetted with the rebel States, until they alienated the sympathies of their former friends, and now the American Government can feel little or no disposition to enter into any arrangements which may have the effect to relieve them. There is a fealty due from the nations of Europe to the United States as a country of civilized progress, which must be restored and respectfully preserved, and until this is done they are no less the enemies of our Government than are the rebels who have taken up arms to destroy it.

☞ The violent secession paper at Carrollton in this State was recently stopped for a time. We see that it has been revived, and that it is still a secession sheet—as violent as it dares to be, and evidently experimenting to see how far it can safely venture. It advertises for a convention of the State Rights party, meaning the rebel party, to be held at Carrollton or Owenton on the first Saturday in June, to nominate rebel candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney. And here is a paragraph from it in relation to John Morgan and his banditti:

An effort is being made, it is said, to get troops brought to Carrollton. Don't those who are making it know that John Morgan may wake them up some of these mornings? But perhaps they don't believe the rumors about this bold man. They may dream of security, and of harassing their political enemies here, only to wake up to a reality that will be provoking. Won't they learn wisdom?

A paper so utterly rebel in its proclivities and its intended influences has no right to expect to be tolerated in Kentucky while the State is under loyal rule. An extinguisher should be clapped upon the Carrollton rushlight.

☞ In regard to Abolitionism and Secessionism, it is difficult if not impossible to decide which is the father and which the son.

GALLATIN, Tenn., May 20, 1862.

MR. PRENTICE—*Dear Sir:* When your quotation from and comment on my last letter reached me, I had just closed another, and a very lengthy one to you, in which I abused you to my heart's content. The vocabulary of acrimonious words was completely exhausted, and I was satisfied without sending it to you. I have avenged myself upon you, Mr. Prentice, by abusing you, and the sweetness of revenge, to my woman's nature, brings its own reward. Really, after all that is said, I can scarcely believe you are so bad as my preconceived opinions had made you out, though you are bad enough still.

If you would cease to abuse rebel ladies, their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sweethearts, we might all think so well of you; for surely you are highly possessed of "the vision and the faculty divine." Genius, talent, and superior attainments are certainly yours in an eminent degree; but you employ them ofttimes unworthily; you permit the rankest weeds to luxuriate in the flowery walks of Eden; you devote the high attributes of divinity to ignoble purposes.

I know that woman should not soil the delicate and refined sentiments of her nature in the foul pool of politics, but to some extent she is excusable in times like these, when our social and domestic as well as political relations are seriously involved in the tide of revolution, which seems to threaten, with its boisterous waves, every institution of which an American might justly boast.

I might discuss these questions with you *ad infinitum* without either losing or gaining "a point," since you are confirmed in "the error of your way" and I in the rectitude of mine. So in the future I shall act upon the hypothesis that something "good" can come out of Nazareth" even, and shall attribute the error of your course to a misguided judgment more than to the wilful promptings of an evil heart.

If you knew the "fiery ordeal" through which the heart of many a woman has passed since the commencement of this bitter and relentless strife, doubtless you would be a little more tolerant of "she-devil" rebeldom.

In conclusion, I have a proposition to submit: If you will agree in future to withhold your abuse of the Southern ladies, I will myself renew the proposition for a personal interview, and will, furthermore, be happy to welcome you to the hospitalities of the "fierce little rebel's mansion."

In token of "a covenant of peace" which I am willing to "establish" for the future, I send you herewith a white rose bud, as bright and beautiful as ever grew in the garden of the Hesperides, which shall continue as a token of peace between "thee and me," at least so long as you withhold in future your bitter epithets of rebel ladies. In assmuch as I was the aggressor in the first instance, I deem it my duty to ask for the first armistice, as well as to propose the first treaty of peace.

MINNIE MINDEN.

Dear, dearer, dearest Minnie, we are very glad that you did not send us the letter in which you abused us to your "heart's content," for we are sure that such a heart as yours, whether in anger or in love, is not easily contented.

Minnie, you venture to think that we, though "bad enough", are not quite so bad as you have supposed us to be. Ah well, we wish we were better, but, if you knew how often and how earnestly we have labored, not all unsuccessfully, in behalf of the unhappy and as we think guilty captives from the South, and especially if you were to read our earnest remonstrances against the adoption of any harsh governmental policy toward the people of that beautiful section, you would think far more kindly of us than you do now. We love the South, but are for the prosecution of this war on the part of the United States because without war the Union cannot be restored, and because with the death of the Union the last hope of freedom on earth must perish. We are now fighting a mighty battle in behalf of mankind not only of this generation but of all time. It is because we want permanent peace and freedom, instead of perpetual wars and a remorseless despotism, in this lately happy and glorious land, that we are willing to fight against the terrible crime of dividing into two miserable sections the country which our grey old fathers bequeathed to us in unity and strength.

You complain, Minnie, that we have called rebel women "she devils." We have applied that term only to those females, who, by insulting words and unwomanly deeds, have grossly outraged the feelings of Union officers and soldiers. We have too lofty a regard for your sex to call such beings women, and we seriously doubt whether Satan will not undertake to hold us personally responsible for calling them devils. However we will fight the old rebel if he likes; indeed we have been doing this all our lives. You are so kind as to say in reference to us that you think "something good may come out of Nazareth *even*." Well, well, as great a good as Jesus Christ came out of Nazareth of old, and so we shall not quarrel with you for styling us a Nazareth, but trust that our soul may be the birthplace of some thoughts and feelings partaking of the spirit of the divinity.

You promise, dear Minnie, to welcome us to the hospitalities of your mansion if we will not abuse rebel ladies hereafter. We could not abuse ladies, rebel or loyal, without doing violence to our nature. Oh that all ladies were as just and true to themselves as we are to them. Finally, Minnie Minden, we thankfully accept your rose-bud as a token of peace between us. Its perfume is as sweet as the incense that goes up from the flowers of Eden, and, when your pretty fingers plucked it from its stalk, it must have been as white and beautiful as if born, like Beauty's Goddess, from the foam of the sea.

We send you our blessing, Minnie, and it "will do you no harm." We would send you a spirit-kiss, but spirit-kisses are too cold and unsubstantial — only a sort of ghost-kisses. Wait. In the meantime, you can find a letter at your postoffice.

☞ Jeff. Davis has been too long assuming the Presidential state, and his punishment draws nigh. There was a King of Elis once, who, desiring to be honored as a God, drove his chariot over a brazen bridge to imitate thunder, and darted burning torches on every side to make his lightning. He was struck with real thunder, and condemned to severe penalties in Tartarus. We have had all the brazen noise, and all the burning cotton-fields on the part of Davis, but now McClellan is preparing the Union thunderbolt which will overwhelm him.

A pro-slavery man may be defined as a being in human form who cannot distinguish the legal difference between men and beasts.

Chicago Journal.

Well, certainly, there are some beings claiming to be men and some always ranked as beasts, that it might be difficult for the most scientific naturalist to distinguish between.

☞ Gen. Mitchell recently spoke in high terms of a little expedition of eight or ten men, who went in a skiff up the Tennessee river a considerable distance within the rebel lines and burned a rebel steamer not quite finished. That expedition was headed by Lieut. John Wood of this city.

☞ The intelligence from South Carolina is, that hundreds of people are flying from Charleston to the country to escape the expected bombardment, and that other hundreds are flying from the country to Charleston to escape the horrors of slave insurrections.

Mr. Cuthbert Bullitt, named for the Collector of the port of New Orleans, is a native of Kentucky, but for twenty years has been a resident and merchant of New Orleans. He is a brother of Alexander Bullitt, of the New Orleans Picayune.—*Cin. Press.*

No, he is a cousin of Picayune Bullitt.

☞ The Editor of the Richmond (Va.) Whig confesses, that, whenever he sees it announced that the whole Federal army has been annihilated, he feels very sure of hearing of a great Confederate defeat the next day.

☞ A she-rebel writes to us that the sight of our paper caused her dog to fall down in a fit. It does seem to have that effect upon a good many dogs—of both sexes.

☞ We guess, that, after the next naval battle near Fort Wright, the rebel flotilla will float "silly."

☞ Beauregard has issued quite enough proclamations. He had better die without further issue.

☞ It is seriously feared that the horrors of war are to be aggravated by the extension of the Congressional session through the summer.

☞ There are no salt-sellers in the South now.

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by

J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
sept21 d1ytf Near the corner of Third and Main.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Bankers,

63 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
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ATTENTION!

INK! INK! INK!

J. D. WRIGHT'S
UNRIVALED
Jet Black Writing Ink
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SUPPLIED AT THE MANUFACTURING DEPOT, No 136 Fourth street, between Main and River.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ I also manufacture and supply the trade with FLUE, RED, and INDELIBLE INKS, COLOGNE, SIRUP, &c. m20 d1ch1m

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

Wrought, Cast, and Wire.

IRON RAILINGS, GATEWAYS, PIERS, BALCONIES, VERANDA AND FARM FENCES, TREE GUARDS, STALL GUARDS, MANGERS, and WINDOW GUARDS. IRON FURNITURE—Bedsteads, Cradles, and Cribs; also Mattresses, all kinds. Wire Flower Trainers, Stands, Baskets, &c.

Illustrated catalogue mailed on receipt of four three cent stamps. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 259 Canal street, near Broadway, New York,
General Agents for "New York Wire-Railing Co."
may21 d3m

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Address W. C. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
305 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

Nurse Wanted.

A WHITE girl, 13 to 15 years old, that can take care of a baby, can find a situation by applying at No. 204 Seventh street, between Main and Market.
m26 b3&t3

LOST.

ON yesterday, a LITTLE GIRL, near 3 years old. She had on a light dress with a pink trimming, calico apron, and shoes. Was bar headed. Any person knowing of the whereabouts of said child will confer a favor by informing the parents on Grayson street, between Eighth and Ninth, just back of the Church.
m26 b1&t1*

House Servant Wanted.

I WISH to hire a Man Servant to wait in my house Apply to me, at Northern Bank.
m27 d3* H. C. PINDELL.

Corns and Bunions Cured

BY a new discovery, free from caustic or the knife removing all soreness in a few minutes. Bunions removed from the joints of the big toe, leaving the joint its natural size, by the only remedy ever known that could reduce them. Room at Bowles House, Market street. m27 d3*

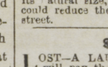
$50 REWARD.

LOST—A LADY'S DIAMOND CROSS, 11 sets. I will pay the above reward if left at this office or Wm. Kendrick's Jewelry Store, on Third street.
m27 d3*

Wanted,

AN ENERGETIC MAN to solicit orders. Address, with name, A. B., Journal office. m27 d1

NOTICE.



TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living on the Bardstown road, at the first toll-gate, on the 8th of May, a RED COW, with a young calf, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.
m27 d3* T. J. PARKER.

Wanted to Hire or Purchase,

A SECOND-HAND BUGGY AND HARNESS. Persons having such will find a purchaser by leaving a note at the office addressed X. Y. Z. m27 d3*

Office Jefferson Insurance Company,

LOUISVILLE, May 26, 1862.

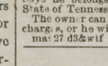
A FURTHER dividend, in liquidation of fourteen dollars per share, is declared, payable to stockholders on demand.
m27 d4 WILLIAM MUIR, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

On the 23d day of May, 1862, a negro man, calling himself ADAM, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 25 years of age, mulatto color, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing 140 pounds, smooth skin, no beard, slim visage and high forehead, small scar on the left side of upper lip and several in his face (caused by an oak vine), one upper jaw tooth broke out, and has a boyish appearance. Says he belongs to Robert Maupin, of Bedford county, Tennessee, near Shelbyville.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
may27 d3&wif W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

For Sale or Exchange.



I desire to sell or exchange for City Property in Louisville, my Place on the Newburg Turnpike Road, about 3 miles from the city. My place contains about 11 acres, and is in the highest state of improvement, being well set in fine fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. The house has 8 rooms, and is in every respect commodious and neat. There are on the place every variety of agricultural and horticultural implements. The kitchen and outhouses are numerous and commodious, being everything that taste and comfort could possibly require.

For further particulars, apply to C. K. Fairfax, on Court Place, near Sixth street, Louisville.
ma 27 d1t SAMUEL STEDMAN.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

250 COMMON, MEDIUM, AND FINE DOUBLE SHOT GUNS, a new importation, just received and for sale at low figures for CASH. Also
100 Revolvers and Pistol Flasks;
100 do Gun Locks, assorted;
A large assortment of Gun Materials;
French G. D., Eley's, Cox's, and Colt's Caps.
m27 d1*2 A. B. SEMPLE & SONS.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

2 0 gross Table Cutlery;
1,000 dozen Pocket do;
New and fresh goods, just received and for sale at a small advance on importation cost.
m27 d1*2 A. B. SEMPLE & SONS.

THE LARGEST AUCTION SALE

Of the Season,
BY CATALOGUE.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
Commencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold,
BY L. KAHN & CO.
To the highest bidder,

575 PIECES BEST BRAND SHIRTINGS:
2 0 " " Calicos;
50 " best quality Cottonade;
300 pieces Fine Lawns and Organdies;
150 Organdie Robes;
150 pieces beautiful Dress Goods;
1,500 dozen Hose and Half Hose;
6 0 0 summer Coats, well made up;
Together with a large line of Notions.

At 11½ o'clock, 150 cases SHOES and BOOTS, comprising best Men's, Women's, and Boys' Calf, Kid, Kip, and Goat shoes, Boots, and Brogans.

At 3 o'clock P. M., will be closed out 50 cartons best BONNET RIBBONS.

☞ We invite dealers in the above Goods to this important sale. Most of this Goods have been received since last sale, and will be sold without reserve, as we have to make early returns. By attending the sale you will make money.

Terms cash.
L. KAHN & CO.,
m27 d2 Auctioneers.

How to Mix Drinks,

CONTAINING

Recipes for mixing American, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian Drinks—such as Juleps, Punches, Cobblers, Slings, Cocktails, &c.,

By JERRY THOMAS,

Late Bartender of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, and Planters' House, St. Louis.

To which is appended a Manual for the manufacture of Cordials, Liquors, Fancy Syrups, &c., containing Recipes after the most approved methods now used in the 1st fashion of Liquors and Beverages; designed for the special use of Manufacturers and Dealers in Wines and Spirits, Grocers, Tavern Keepers, and Private Families, the same being adapted to the trade of the United States and Canadas.

By Prof CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ,

Practical Chemist, and Manufacturer of Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c., from Bern, Switzerland; the whole Work

Containing over 700 Valuable Recipes,

A large book, bound in cloth. Price $1 50.
Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann street, N. Y.

Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.
m27 eod3

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH.

Warranted for 5 Years.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, N. Y.
may27 d3m

OLIVE OIL—
25 do pt. do do: for sale by
m26 d4&w2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired Physician, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using his remedy, will be sent on the receipt of two stamps, to pay expense. Address
RADDOCK & CO.,
No. 235 North Second street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
may27 d3m

HATS AND CAPS.

A good supply of SILK and CASSIMERE HATS can always be found at

SOFT FELT HATS, all colors and grades just received at

LADD'S, 331 Main st.

An invoice of STIFF BRIM HATS, low and medium crowns, received this day per express at

LADD'S, 331 Main st.

PEARL AND BROWN LEBEAU HATS, very light, for summer wear, only to be found at

LADD'S, 331 Main st.

A good assortment of STRAW GOODS can be had very cheap for cash at

LADD'S, 331 Main st.
m7

$50,000

WORTH OF
BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN
DRESS GOODS
WILL BE OFFERED AT
S. BARKER & CO.'S,
317 Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
At Very Low Prices,
ON MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

These Goods were purchased at the LATE GREAT AUCTION SALES of WILDERMINGS & MOUNT, of New York, at HALF THE COST OF MANUFACTURING, and for style, quality, and variety CANNOT BE EQUALED IN THE WEST, among which we offer

100 pcs Mozambique Check at 12½ cts;
50 " " " " (extra fine) at 30 cts;
50 pcs 8-4 Mozambique (plain) at 25 cts;
500 pcs French Berege, every color, at 20 cts;
200 pcs Crape French Berege, every color, at 25 cts;
10 cases printed Lawns, best brands, at 10 and 22½ cts;

ALSO

Rare and beautiful Embroidered Silk Grenadines, Embroid'd Poplins, Check Poplins, figured and plain Organdies, figured and plain Jaconets, French Chintzes, Ginghams, black and white check Poplinettes, all kinds of Domestic Goods, Irish Linens, Table Damask, and 200 Honeycomb Quilts at $2.

MANTLES AND SACQUES

In Silk, Cloth, and various other new materials, in twenty different styles, at all prices from $1 to $50.

SHAWLS,

For Spring and Summer, in great variety, including some very handsome, Grenadines, Berege, & Crepe de Paris, from $2 to $75.

Lace Points, Honours, and Mantles.

Shawls in great variety from $3 to $4.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

50 pcs English Brussels Carpeting;
50 pcs American " "
75 pcs Ingrain "
3-4 and 4-4 check and plain Matting;
25 pcs Stair Oil-Cloth, Velvet Rugs, &c.;

With a complete assortment of Window-Shades, &c

S. BARKER & CO.
m26 d5

GEO. W. SMALL,
327 Main street.
Carpets! Carpets!
Floor Oil-Cloths!
India and Cocoa Matting!
Curtain Materials!
Rugs, Mats, &c.!

New supply just received at
GEO. W. SMALL'S
Carpeting and House-Furnishing Room,
No. 327 Main st., south side,
3 doors west of Bank of Louisville.
☞ Terms cash. Positively no CREDIT. m27

SUTLERS

Can be promptly supplied with CATAWBA and other NATIVE WINES at very low prices by
D. H. COWAN,
No. 7.4 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.
m26 c6

LIQUID RENNET.

DELICIOUS DESSERTS, CURD CUSTARDS, JUNKETS, &c., may be made in a few minutes with our LIQUID RENNET. With sweet milk it yields the most luscious of all desserts for the table; the lightest, healthiest, most grateful diet for children and invalids, besides being always light and easy of digestion, supporting the system with the least possible excitement. It is particularly adapted for the warm weather of summer. Price 25 cents a bottle.

For sale by WILLIAM SHAFER, Druggist
(Successor to R. L. Talbot & Co.),
Corner Walnut and Seventh sts.,
m26 d6 Louisville, Ky.

For Hire,

A NEGRO BOY, about 16 years old, raised to house work and carriage-driving, a first-class servant. Apply to M. CODY,
Office at the store of Wm. H. Sparke, Main st.
m26 d*

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Just received a splendid assortment at
C. J. RAIBLE'S
Opposite the U. S. Hotel.
m26

OCULIST & AURIST.

Partial Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Cases, and all diseases and affections of the organs of
Sight and Hearing
successfully treated by
H. RALLS SMITH, M. D.,
Office 308 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.
mar26 d&w1y

NEW DRESS GOODS.

304.

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING descriptions of DRESS GOODS:

Plain and checked Mozambiques;
Checked English Bereges, all colors;
French printed Organdies;
Printed Jaconets;
Plain colored Organdies;
Lawns in variety;
8-4 black and white Berege;
Embroidered Worsted Grenadines;
Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery;
Alexander's black and colored Kids.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
304 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
m26 b&t

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 19th inst., living in Woodford county, on the Versailles and Frankfort turnpike, a negro man calling himself WASHINGTON GARRETT. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, will weigh 180 or 200 pounds, and had on when he left a red mixed jeans sack coat and pants (rather faded) and a cap and pair of coarse boots—a very bold and good looking boy.

I will give the above reward if taken out of the State, $50 if taken in any county bordering on the Ohio river, or $25 if taken in this or any contiguous county and secured in jail so I can get him. JAMES McKEE.
Spring Station, Woodford co., May 21, 1862. m24 d4

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE undersigned, Building Committee appointed by the Shelby County Court, will receive sealed proposals until the 4th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the erection of

A JAIL AND JAILER'S HOUSE.

The Jail to be built of iron and brick, and the Dwelling to be of stone and brick.

Bids will be received for the whole job or for the iron work separately, and for the remainder of the work separately.

Plan and specification can be seen at the store of T. C. McGrath, in Shelbyville, after Monday, the 19th of May, until the day of letting.

Contractors will be required to give bond with security to be approved by the Committee for the faithful performance of their contracts.

Four thousand dollars of the money to be paid on the completion of the work, the balance from the county levy of 1863.

J. H. MAGRUDER,
H. FRAZIER,
T. C. McGRATH,
Building Committee.
m23 Th.Sa.&Tu

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. J. C. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office to the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, over Dr. Bell's Drug Store, where he will be found at all times, except when professionally absent.
m23 d1m

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Louisville Gas Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the 3d of June.

By order of the Board.
m23 d10t JOHN HARRIS, Secretary.

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By order of the Board.
m23 d10t JOHN HARRIS, Secretary.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 39 State Street, Boston,

INSURES LIVES ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

NET Accumulation exceeding $2,000,000, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life $15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1845—settled in cash or by addition to policy.

Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.

Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.

LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.

Hon. W. F. Bullock, Col. P. B. Atwood.
R. Burge, Esq., Abraham Hite, Esq.,
A. Rawson, Esq., A. P. Cochran, Esq.,
D. P. Faulds, Esq., George Davis, Esq.

J. L. DANFORTH, Agent

Office in Newcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt street.
m27 deodtAug13, 1862.

LOST.

A HARDIN COUNTY RAILROAD BOND for $1 0, payable to the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—No. 13—. The coupons including April, 1863, are cut off. The finder will please leave it at the store of Hegan & Escott, on Main street. It was lost about the 28th day of April last.
m20 d1aw3* TABITHA CHENOWITH.

SARATOGA WATER CURE.

THIS old and well known Institution is now in complete order for the reception of INVALIDS AND GUESTS, affording a quiet home for the sick and abundant resources for the pleasure-seeker. Terms from 7 to 16 dollars per week. For further particulars, send for circular. Address N. BERDORTHA, M. D.,
Proprietor and Physician.
m24 d3tw3 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

O. VERHOEFF. J. H. GRIFFITH.

VERHOEFF & GRIFFITH,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

312 Main street, between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, Provisions, Potatoes, Hides, Dried Fruit, &c., will receive our best attention. Orders for Produce or Merchandise promptly filled.

REFERENCES:

G. W. Rathbone, Esq., President Bank of the State of Indiana, Evansville.
Marshall Halbert & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Wm. S. Davis, Esq., " " m26

WILSON RITTER

WILL accommodate a few boarders, with or without families, for the summer months, in his large House, on the Nashville Railroad, 12 miles from the Mammoth Cave and one mile from Cave City Hotel. He will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may patronize him. Terms moderate. Apply in person or by letter. m24 d1*

For Sale,

THE BRICK CARPENTERS' SHOP at the corner of Gray on and Sixth streets, belonging to the estate of Thomas Tracy, deceased. This shop is well built on leased ground, and will be sold with the lease, having seven years to run. Apply to EDGAR NEEDHAM,
m13 b3&t3 Guardian of Tracy's Heirs.

EXPERIENCE, TASTE, AND GOOD JUDGMENT, with CASH, can provide NICE and CHEAP GOODS, all those requirements are possessed by the old established house of PRATHER & SMITH,
m24 d&b 429 Main st.

PRATHER & SMITH are daily adding to their stock of HATS and CAPS. They are selling at WAY DOWN prices.
m24 j&b No. 429 west Main st.

LOW-PRICED HATS—Notwithstanding PRATHER & SMITH keep the finest goods in the Hat and Cap line, they also have a complete assortment of low-priced Goods. m24 j&b

Hats at Wholesale.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find a choice assortment of New Goods of every kind at PRATHER & SMITH'S,
m24 j&b 429 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Mule Strayed.

A BLACK MARE MULE, 4 to 5 years old, strayed from me on the 19th of May. She is 14 to 14½ hands high, shod all round, mane and tail roached, has a small lump on the right fore leg near the saddle girth; somewhat lame in same leg. A reward of $5 will be paid for her return.
CHAS. McCARTY.
m23 d4* Lytle, bet. Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts.

CORDED SUN-BONNETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ON HAND AND FOR sale by
STEPHENS & SCHULZ,
m23 d6 Jefferson st., adjoining Mozart Hall.

BASKET PICNIC

POSTPONED.

THE Managers, desirous of rendering the occasion interesting and pleasant to all, have, in consequence of the heavy rains of late, been induced to postpone the Picnic till Wednesday, 28th inst.
J. P. McCOLLUM,
m21 b1&jtd* for the Managers.

Office of Assistant Quartermaster,

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 20, 1862.

BIDS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, May 31, 1862, from citizens loyal to the United States only, for the Hull, Machinery, and after-room Doors of two Steamboats burned by the rebels and now partially sunk in the Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn. m26

Bids will be received for the whole or parts of the above.

Government funds only received.
J. D. BINGHAM,
m22 d1*d Capt. & A. Q. M.

C. V. BOND,

ARTIST,

☞ Studio No. 13 Savings Bank Building, corner Atlantic and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, New York.
m21 d6*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING BART COUNTY COUPONS due 1st October last from bonds issued to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will present them at the Banking-House of Quigley, Morton, & Co., in this city, for payment.
J. F. S. BROWN, Tr.,
m20 d12* C. S. F. Hart Ky., Ky.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of J. F. GAMBLE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Robt. B. Hopkins is authorized to settle the business and use the name of the firm in liquidation.
J. M. DODD,
JAS. F. GAMBLE,
ROBT. TALLIAFERRO,
R. B. HOPKINS.
Louisville, April 23, 1863. m19 dr&w2

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.
A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office and give general superintendence.
Frankfort, Ky., May 8, 1862. may16 d1&w&w2

WOOD'S MOWERS!
WOOD'S MOWERS!
WOOD'S MOWERS!

FOR SALE AT FACTORY PRICES by
KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan,
may17 d&wistf 414 Main street.

PUMPKIN SEED!

A FEW bushels prime Indiana grown Pumpkin Seed in store and for sale by
KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan,
may17 d&wistf 414 Main street.

SEEDS!

Hungarian Grass Seed—Millet Seed.

BOTH of the above are heavy producing annuals and should be sown by the 10th of May, and can be sown any time in next sixty days. *It deserves the peculiar attention of Farmers at this time.*

Reapers,	Krauser Cider Mills,
Mowers,	Wheat Fans,
Threshers,	Cummin Straw Cutters,
Hay Rakes,	Sanford Straw Cutters,
Cultivators,	Plows,

And any and all Implements or Seeds needed on a farm, in store and for sale at low prices for CASH.
KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan,
414 Main st., Louisville, Ky

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 8 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—MAY 26.
CORRECTED DAILY BY R. R. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.		Max. Min.		BAROMETER.			Thermo'r attached.		
6'clk	2 p'clk	6 p'clk		7 o'clk.	2 o'clk.	9 o'clk.	7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk
54	78	65	72	30	29.560	29 560	29.522	64	72	75

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.				Wind.			
9 o'clock.		3 o'clock.		9 o'clock	7 o'clk.	2 o'clk.	9 o'clk.
West	Dry	Wet	Dry	Dew			
50	54	63	78	61	65	w.	n.w.	s.w.

CLOUDS. 2 o'clock				RAIN.
Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	in gauge inches.
5	Cu.	6		00

CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

Police Proceedings—The Great Eastern—The Prussian Election—Once Mere in the Field—New Counterfeit—Sudden Death—General Sigel—Deceased Rebel—Consecration Ceremony—A Plea for the Right—The Census of Missouri—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly—The Crops in Southern Kentucky—News from New Mexico—A Converted Rebel—Board of Common Council—Brownlow's Narative—The Evacuation of Pensacola; Official Report of Com. Porter; Condition of Affairs at Mobile—A Canadian Opinion—Interesting Telegraphic Intelligence—Georgetown Races—Board of Aldermen—Correspondence—Miscellaneous Items, &c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Please say, when ordering the Journal, whether it is the Daily, Country Daily, Tri-Weekly, or Weekly, wanted, and write the name of the postoffice and State in which you reside plain, to avoid mistakes.

A KIDNAPPER PUNISHED.—Major Jos. Young, Deputy Sheriff of Adair county, with guards attending, arrived in the city last evening on his way to Frankfort with "*Ginger*", an Ohio free negro, sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of twelve years, on a charge of seducing and enticing a slave of P. C. Hardin, Esq., to run off to Ohio. The proof was that Ginger had come to Columbia with the 59th Ohio regiment of volunteers, under Col. Pfyfe, and having remained there sufficiently long to become acquainted with many negroes, attempted to persuade them to run off to Ohio. Forging the name of Col. Pfyfe to a pass (after disguising the negro girl of Mr. Hardin as a boy) the two succeeded in getting as far as Lebanon on their way to Ohio. The prosecution was ably conducted by Jos. E. Hays, Attorney for the Commonwealth pro tem; and by Messrs. Hardin & Cravens. The Court appointed Jas. T. Bramlette and Nat. Gaither to defend. They made it a point of defence to reject all violent pro-slavery men, exercising in favor of the defendant seventeen preemptory challenges in selecting the jury. The speech of Mr. Bramlette, which was among his first efforts, was highly creditable to him as a debater.

BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There will be a hearty response this evening at Masonic Temple to the appeal in behalf of St. John's Episcopal Church. The entertainment will consist of tableaux and music—the music by such distinguished amateurs as Whipple, Boutwell, and Huber, and the tableaux by many of the most accomplished ladies and gentlemen of the city.

☞Col. Harrow, the gallant commander of the no less gallant Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, whose famous charge drove out Jackson's "Stonewall" Brigade at the Battle of Winchester, is now in the city. He is stopping with his brother, Major Harrow, of the National Hotel. Kentucky has reason to be proud of her loyal sons, the Colonel being a native of the State.

THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher is quite an agreeable actress, and performed "Peg Woffington" last night very acceptably in those scenes we had an opportunity of seeing. To night she plays "Satan in Paris," with its various changes, and Colin in "Nature and Philosophy or The Youth that Never saw a Woman."

☞Edward Lampson, John Wilson, and a young man named Johnson were arrested by the Provost Guard last evening on the charge of disorderly conduct and shouting for Jeff Davis. Lampson, it is said, has just been relieved of even a more serious charge than evincing sympathy for Jeff Davis.

☞Dr. David W. Yandell, late of this city, is Gen. Beauregard's principal medical director, and was in Memphis on the 15th inst. correcting abuses in the hospitals there. Dr. J. M. Keller, a graduate of the Louisville University of Medicine, is also upon Beauregard's staff.

☞The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky will meet in Calvary Church in this city on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The convention will be opened by divine service and a sermon.

☞A rascal, who gained access to the Lyter House, on Green street yesterday, upon the plea of poverty, and repaid his benefactor by stealing a pair of pants from his room, was arrested by officer Charles Junot.

☞A countryman named Jos. M. Dickey was brought up to the city last evening and placed in the military prison, on a charge in some way connected with the late Morgan raid at Cave City. The accused is a citizen of Barren county.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.—Lieut. Charles Gouber, of the Provost Guard, with a detachment of twenty-one men, left the city yesterday with twenty-four rebel prisoners, twenty-one of whom are destined for Camp Chase, near Columbus, and three for Camp Morton, near Indianapolis. The following is a list of their names:

Moses Aiken, citizen, Lincoln county, Ky.
William Asliman, private, 31st Alabama.
D. W. Brownfield, private, Read's Arkansas battery.
Lindsey Briscoe, citizen, Frederick county, Md.
C. B. Browning, private, 15th Miss., (Camp Morton).
James Capp, private, 12th Tenn.
T. J. Ford, Morgan's cavalry.
C. Fitzhenry, 4th Kentucky.
William Gibson, citizen, Barren county, Ky.
R. R. Gray, 1st Sergeant, 15th Miss. (Camp Morton).
W. C. Garner, private, 24th Tennessee.
Joseph Habner, private, Mississippi cavalry.
John S. Hill citizen, Henry county, Ky.
A. Jones, private, 17th Louisiana.
John Lawler, citizen, Owen county, Ky.
Martin McCullum, private, Crescent regiment.
F. B. Rodgers, citizen, Adair county, Ky.
Thos. Redman, private, 20th Tenn. (Camp Morton).
Benj. F. Sidebottom, citizen, Owen county, Ky.
Daniel Steel, 1st Sergeant, 1st Missouri.
A. C. Trigg, private, Morgan's cavalry.
W. E. Weatherby, of Louisville, private, Morgan's cavalry.
Thos. A. Ireland, citizen, Owen county, Ky.
Ed. C. Sanders, citizen, Shelby county, Ky.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT—*Monday, May 26.*—This tribunal, the Hon. Andrew Monroe presiding, was in session yesterday.

The following settlements having been examined were approved by the court and ordered to be recorded:

James E. Tyler, guardian of Alfred R., William T., and Eliza R. Tracey; R. A. Seaton, guardian of Alice Rose; Clarborne Hall, guardian of Wesley B Hall, Levi Jacques, guardian of Isabel and Louisa Jacques; R. A. Robinson, guardian of William and Frances Hinkle; Tapley Maddox, guardian of Isaac Maddox; W. D. Melone, guardian of Julia C. Melone; Thos. J. Throop, administrator of James Sims; and Henry Delbie, administrator of Robert Zimlick.

The following recommitted for correction: Henry Chenoweth, guardian of Mary J. Chenoweth.

James H. Westbay filed a final settlement of his accounts as administrator of Govena Davis, and is permitted to resign his trust.

Stephen Powell filed a petition for tavern license to keep a tavern at Jeffersontown.

The following settled accounts were filed and continued, thirty days for exceptions: J. L. Symser, guardian of Sallie and Ludie Smyser.

Emanuel Loeb was naturalized a citizen of the Union.

The will of John Brown was proved, and admitted to record. Joseph Pfalger gave bond as executor without security, as requested by said will.

Joseph O. Butler, guardian of Emma C. Butler, allowed to collect any monies due to said Emma in the State of Kentucky.

Rev. R. M. Dudly, of the Baptist Church, had license to celebrate the rites of matrimony.

Exceptions to settlement of John. O. Ross, administrator of Wm. O. Smith, submitted for decision.

Commonwealth by Louis Weiner, vs. Dominick Reister. Money paid into Court by G. Martin, security.

Isaac R. Greene was qualified as administrator of Henry Bringman; A. G. Schmitt security.

Emanuel Loeb had license to peddle goods for the State at large.

The settleh accounts of Henry Chenoweth, guardian of Mary J. Chenoweth, were ordered to record—not as approved, but as showing the state of accounts between the parties.

John B. Davis was qualified as administrator of Mrs. G. Davis; Geo. Almlie security.

Robert Kennedy elected Jane Kennedy his guardian, who gave bond, with John Kennedy security.

Petition filed and commissioners appointed to divide the estate of Wm. Kennedy.

The will of Wm. Reed was proved and admitted to record.

John H. Lamb, guardian of Mary E. Lamb, filed inventory of his ward's estate.

John Harrison, Assessor of Jefferson County, returned his assessment for the western district of the county, showing 2,096 lists, 37 deaths, and 97 births.

J. Kellar vs. Pegard, &c; bill of exception filed and appeal granted.

James C. Hogan qualified as Notary Public of Jefferson County.

Commonwealth vs. Willett Clark; and inquisition of lunacy. The jury found the subject a lunatic, and the Court ordered him to the care of his family until room is made in one of the asylums.

Inventory and appraisement and list of sales of the estate of Linens Dell filed for record.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

We have received files of Southern papers, including Memphis dates of the 18th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

The Natchez Courier of the 14th gives the following correspondence between the Federal commander and the authorities of Natchez:

The Mayor and Selectmen of the city of Natchez assembled in Special meeting at 8 o'clock A. M. Present—John Hunter, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. Baldwin, Curry, Dix, Walworth, and Walker.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz:

U. S. STEAMER IROQUOIS,
AT ANCHOR OFF NATCHEZ, Miss.,
May 12th, 1862.

SIR: In advance of the squadron now coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the flag-officer to demand the surrender of the city of Natchez to the naval forces of the United States. The same terms will be accorded as those granted to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens shall be respected; but all property in this city belonging to the so-called Confederate States must be delivered up—and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town.

Very respectfully your obedient serv't,
JAS S PALMER, Commanding.

To His Honor the Mayor of Natchez

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NATCHEZ, MISS., May 13, 1861

SIR: Your communication of the 12th inst. has been received by me and laid before the board of selectmen of this city, and I am directed to return the following reply:

Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An unfortified city, an entirely defenceless people, have no alteration but to yield to an irresistible force, or useless to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such realities.

So far as the city authorities can prevent there will be no opposition to your possession of the city; they cannot, however, guarantee that your flag shall wave unmolested in the sight of an excited people; but such authority as they possess will be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city.

As to property belonging to the Confederate States they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To Jas S. Palmer, Commander U. S. S. "Iroquois," at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The board then adjourned.

The Federal fleet in front of Natchez, on the 14th, consisted of the frigates Brooklyn, Iroquois, and Vermont, and four gunboats, with one transport. They fired on the steamer Vicksburg last Monday. It is believed that she was struck by the last shot. Her heels saved her.

The Natchez Courier of the 15th says that the Federals had not up to that time taken possession of the city, but that the United States squadron was reinforced by three more vessels.

We find the following, one day later, in the Vicksburg Whig of the 16th inst.:

Four of the Federal gunboats weighed anchor at Natchez at six o'clock last evening, and started up the river. Four others were still at Natchez, looking after affairs there—the city still refusing to surrender. We hear it intimated that there is no officer on the fleet clothed with authority to act under the circumstances, and that Farragut or Butler has been sent after.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 17th inst. says:

From New Orleans we have little new, save the startling announcement that the Federals are recruiting there, Butler appealing to the poor and feeding them, while he strives to nurse the irritations of want into hatred of the rich. Hunger and anti-patriotism are mighty long odds, especially with that class now so apt to assert that *they* have nothing at stake, while the rich have and did not fight. In the meantime Butler is freely feeding them from the stores captured with the city. He may pick up quite a brigade there.

From Paris we have no news whatever, nor has aught reached us from Humboldt or Trenton.

An attack is expected on Fort Morgan momentarily. Great anxiety prevails throughout Mobile.

Col. J. Knox Walker was in Memphis on Saturday, the 17th. He has had a severe attack of fever, and still bore the marks of it on his person. He was, however, rapidly recovering, and would doubtless be able to join his command at an early day.

We clip the following items from the memphis Avalanche of the 17th:

We advise our people to purchase an adequate supply of sugar and molasses. The sugar region is now in possession of the enemy, and soon sugar and molasses will be difficult to be had at any price. Let our citizens purchase whatever will do them for some months to come. Salt is over $40 a sack; flour $25 or $28, and soon sugar may reach a fabulous price. Let all who can, lay in a supply of both sugar and molasses—both in this city and country. We advise intelligently.

MEMPHIS TO THE STRANGER'S EYE.—The Memphis correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 18th of April, writes: "The weather is pluvially purgatorial; the city wrapped in a carpet of mud, and the men you meet look as hyenish as if their wives had given them an undeserved beating."

The distress of women and children is growing to an agonizing degree in the city. The high prices of food, of light, of fuel, and of clothing, are causing much actual suffering. We heard of sales of coffee at $2 50 per pound, and rice at 20c per pound, beef sold in the south market at 35c per pound. People must eat. Danglers in the subterraneans of Rome are coming to life again.

The Vicksburg Whig learns that the entire cotton crop in Arkansas will be burned. The banks of all the navigable streams have already been cited of the staple by flames. The people are cheerfully aiding the government in destroying it.

Gov. Harris was at home in Memphis on the 17th, but would return to Corinth at once to participate in the coming battle.

[From the Maysville Eagle of the 21st]

THE PROPOSED GUERILLA WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.

We have reliable information that between two and three hundred armed and mounted secessionists passed through Kentontown on Saturday night going eastward. On their journeys these men have made their boast that Maysville is doomed. Their purpose is to make a head in the mountains and then make a raid upon this city. The secessionists here drop ominous hints about guerilla warfare and intimate that it is fully for Northern Kentucky to expect to remain at peace. They are evidently apprised of the movements and intentions of their friends. And we tell them now that it is folly for them to hope to be permitted to remain in this section of the country alive and unmolested after their robbing, bridge-burning, telegraph-wire-destroying, throat-cutting, barn-burning friends have been driven off. They must prepare to move off with them, or expect to pay back life forlife, dollar for dollar for every life and dollar taken from Union men.

[From the Shelbyville, Ky., News of May 2d.]

That all the leading traitors and rebels in this State, as we also believe in Tennessee, are fully cognizant of the plan of operations of their traitorous leaders, is evident. We need but refer to their threats and attempts at intimidation toward Union men, and their recent open avowal of treasonable sentiments. We might refer to the fact that in this county, but a few days ago, a violent traitor and rebel went to an old gentleman, one of the most deservedly respected citizens in the county, and advised him to no longer express his love for the Union he had fought to maintain, and his hatred of the treason that was attempting to destroy that Union; but, if he would not and could not take sides with the "Southern Rights men," to keep his tongue still—to refuse to express his opinion in opposition to rebellion; for it would be but a short time before the Union men in this section would be overpowered, and those who were known as avowedly devoted to the Union would be dealt with; and, as had respect for this old gentleman, he did not desire to see him among the prescribed Union men; and it he would keep quiet hereafter, he might escape! Or, we might refer to the taunts made by an active traitor to a man who sympathizes with the rebels only because his hatred to abolitionism blinds his judgment to the fact that the secession traitors and the abolition traitors are working to accomplish the same end—the destruction of the Union. The traitor declared that the time had come when they need no longer misce about the matter, but could openly avow their sentiments—that is, their treason. But there is no necessity of referring to these things, or others of like import. The thing is patent to every observing person that the traitors are aware of the designs of the leaders. Their conduct betrays the fact; and it should be received and acted upon as an indisputable fact by the Union men.

* * * Are not traitors and rebels in our midst deriding and denouncing the Government, and avowing that there is no longer any Union; and they owe no allegiance to it? Is not the evidence clear enough to fasten the conviction on every mind, that there is a wide and most malignant conspiracy among the traitors to inaugurate a system of marauding—jayhawking in this State, similar to the one they inaugurated in Missouri last fall?"

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 23.]

There is not the least doubt but the traitors in Kentucky are, by concert, preparing to desolate the State by predatory warfare. They are well organized, and have been preparing for months to strike a blow; and now they are in motion. We do not conjecture—we know—that squads of two and three and half a dozen young men from the Kentucky counties bordering on the Ohio are nightly riding to appointed places, all proposing to form guerilla parties. Quite a number have recently left Boone county, and proceeded to join Humphrey Marshall. Some were able to ride their own horses. Others had horses presented to them by rich secessionists. Others stole horses. We have heard of cases in which young men stole horses from their fathers and ran away. They have been constantly but cautiously for several weeks, perhaps months, buying arms and ammunition in this city. In this business they have been helped by those among us who are so weak or so wicked as to sympathize with them. Nothing can save Kentucky from desolation by these scoundrels but vigorous action. Whether this will be taken before the country is startled by a wild raid of the enemy striking some important point, and doing great mischief, depends upon the wisdom and vigilance of the authorities. If anything short of the actual outbreak of guerilla war on the Ohio would convince them of the necessity of doing something, there is evidence that will bring them to a "realizing sense" with great rapidity.

Notices of the Day.

☞See advertisement of Diamond Cross Lost.

THE PHŒNIX.—Another fine lunch this morning.

ATTENTION, MILLINERS.—Cannon & Byers, opposite Louisville Hotel, have in to-day a new lot of white, buff, blue, and fancy ribbons, and other goods. my 27

STRAWBERRIES.—Dick Moore's establishment, on Fourth street, is daily supplied with fresh strawberries from the best vineyards in Jefferson and Oldham counties. He has also the most admirable arrangement for delivering them without the slightest injury to the berry. In fact, Moore's is the headquarters in Louisville for strawberries.

☞In calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Grovesteen & Hale, we beg to state that they have obtained five of the highest premiums awarded by the American Institute in five consecutive years. Their instruments are second to none. m27 d1

CHILDREN'S STRAW CAPS.—An elegant stock of children's and boys' straw caps of great variety, some very fine, suitable for little boys from two to eight years old, together with a full stock of gents' straw hats, will be opened this morning by Green & Green. There is a large variety of styles that cannot be found elsewhere.

☞City and country buyers will find a choice lot of Summer Dry Goods and Cotton Hosiery this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co., after which, over 500 lots Summer Clothing, and at two o'clock in the afternoon a splendid stock of Notions, Gum Coats, with a choice line of Men's Extra Straw and Leghorn Hats, well adapted for retail sales, to be sold without reserve.

☞Dr. M. Reid is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county at the next August election and wishes his old friends in the county and city to vote for him. m26 d1&w1

☞A cheap, cool, light, and durable hat for negroes, will be found at
GREEN & GREEN'S,
Main and Fourth.

NOTICE.—All those who have taken chances in the quilt are requested to meet at the Louisville Hotel this (Tuesday) evening, May 27, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at which time it will be refilled off. m27 d1*

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The thirty fourth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Kentucky, will meet in Calvary Church, in this city, on Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

Visitors and clergy and lay delegates will report themselves on arrival at Tripp & Cragg's music store, Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. m24 d3

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS—A fresh supply just received at
J. SUES'.

WILLOW BASKETS, such as reticule, fancy, work, market, clothes, dinner, and travelling baskets always on hand and for sale low, at
J. SUES'.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK!!!—One case mulberry flowers, one case children's white rose wreaths; six cases large sized Misses' hats of willow, satin, braid, English split, and Leghorn; three cases English split bonnets, from one dollar seventy-five cents to six dollars—excellent value—at Otis & Co.'s, 516 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. my20tf

☞Coal oil, the finest in the city, at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green. m23 j&b8

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—W. B. Wilson is prepared to furnish the best and most approved reapers and mowers. You should give him a call and examine the various machines he has on exhibition, to-wit: The Louisville Reaper, Louisville Mower, Ohio Reaper and Mower (Ball's machine), Kentucky Harvester, New York Reaper and Mower, and McCormick's Reaper and Mower—all good and tried machines. Also, Powers's Threshers, from two to ten horse; with Separaters and Cleaners of different manufactures; Grain Fans; Kentucky Cider Mills; Straw and Fodder Cutters; and agricultural implements generally. At his Wholesale Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, Main street, between 3d and 4th. m19 d1m

ATTENTION, MILLINERS!—Cannon and Byers (opposite Louisville Hotel) will open this morning Union hats, buff and fancy ribbons, and other desirable goods. m19 dtf

☞Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. have just received from the manufacturer a fresh lot of Top Buggies, Carriages, and Open Buggies, of good workmanship and styles, which will be sold very low at private sale. my7 dtf

Proclamation.

All persons owning or having dogs are hereby notified to confine them within their premises for the space of sixty days from this date. Any persons refusing or failing to comply with this requisition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs.
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 3d, 1862. m5 d2m

☞Buy Gold Pens, Cases, Holders, &c, at the manufactory and save much money. Gold Pens *repointed* for 50c. Pens can be sent safely by mail. Three cent stamps good change. Orders by mail promptly attended to. R. C. Hill, late Barnes & Hill, Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky. N. B. Stencil Brands cut as usual. a30 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—We buy and sell on commission all kinds of produce, and from our knowledge and long experience in the business, we feel confident that we can give satisfaction. Shippers of cotton, tobacco, sugar, molasses, rice, turpentine, pork, lard, flour, &c, &c, that wish the benefits of the New York markets, can have their goods forwarded to responsible houses, and to such we will make *liberal* cash advances here if required. All goods to be sold in this market will be sold on arrival, and, if possible, at the highest market price, and proceeds at once remitted.

Orders for purchasing Goods, Produce, &c., solicited. Articles for reshipment forwarded with despatch at lowest rates.

CLIFFORD & CO.,
General Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
a29 dtf No. 226 Main street.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 dtf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIVER COMPLAINT.—The insidious and destructive effects of "blue pill" on the system as a specific for this disease are now entirely superseded by the use of these mild, antiseptic, and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and energy to the emaciated invalid. For indigestion, biliousness, heart burn, &c, they are the only safe cure. Sold by all druggists, at 25c., 62c, and $1 per box. [m26 d6&w1] 175

ATTENTION, ARMY SUTLERS.—We desire to call your especial attention to one of the most valuable and saleable articles for the use of the army—a preparation of medicines that has stood the public test for more than twenty years, and has become familiar in every household. This article, "PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER," needs no introduction, everybody knows it, the soldiers know it, and you have only to keep it, to sell it. No remedy is more efficacious in curing Diarrhœa, Cramps, Dysentery, Coughs Colds, Slight Wounds, or Bruises, and many other ailments incidental to a soldier's life. It is light and convenient to carry, and can be resorted to, on the march as well as in camp, without trouble. Being used both internally and externally its value cannot be overestimated—in fact, the soldiers want it and must have it, and to keep such an article is the duty of every sutler. It is sold at wholesale by Ed. Wilder, R. A. Robinson & Co., Wilson & Peter, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Raymond & Tyler, Louisville; Hoover & Bryant, New Albany; W. A. Bell, Paducah; J. B. Humphreys & Co., Cairo, and by
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
a14d&w2m Cincinnati, O.

☞In our business columns this morning we publish the conspicuous card of H. W. Wilkes, who has removed his establishment from Fourth street to No. 406 Main, below Fourth, where he has added various new branches to his old business, as will be seen by reference to the card which enumerates many very useful and desirable articles that are much needed now in the manufacturing community and cannot be found elsewhere. m24 d2aw&weow8m

DRY GOODS.

G. B. TABB, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has just received by express a general assortment of Dress Goods, embracing a variety of new styles. He has also in store a large stock of Domestic Goods, which he will offer very low for CASH ONLY.
G. B. TABB,
m23 b&j Corner Fourth and Market streets.

ERSKINE AGAIN!
COMBINATION
37. 67. 78.
Whole Ticket—$30,000!
Sold by W. B. Erskine, in Shelby College Lottery, under the old Postoffice, next door to Third street. m14

Baby Buggies.

ALL kinds and sizes, of our own manufacture, for sale low at
ap14 dtf J. SUE'S.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
TUESDAY, May 27, 1862.

There was an active demand yesterday both for gold and exchange, but the rates are as last quoted—gold selling at 3⅝@3¾ ₱ cent premium, and exchange at ½@¾ premium. The buying rates are for gold 3 ₱ cent discount. There was also a considerable business done in the matter of discounting Tennessee currency, the notes of the Union and Planters' Banks going off readily at 25 ₱ cent discount. The general market was quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Flour is easy, with sales at $4 40@4 60. Sales wheat at 75@85c. A sale of 800 bushels oats in bulk at 32c, and 1 500 bushels corn at 33c in car. Sales 500 bushels barley at 65@70c.

CHEESE—Sales 80 boxes W. R. at 6¾@7c.

HAY—Better demand. Sales of loose-pressed at $15@15 50, and hard-pressed at $16 50@17.

GROCERIES—Quiet, with sales of 35 bbls yellow sugar at 10@10¾c, 15 bbls crushed and granulated at 11¾@12c, Sales of 30 bags Rio coffee at 20½@21c. Sales 5 tierces rice at 7c. Sales molasses at 44@45c.

WHISKY—Sales of 85 bbls raw at 19½c.

HEMP—Quiet. The nominal rates are $60@65 per ton for Kentucky, as to quality, with sales 12 tons.

POTATOES—Sales 400 bbls at 70@75c.

SHEETINGS, &c—The quotations are 14@14½c for G. W. and Canneton, with light sales.

DRIED PEACHES—Sales $2@2 10 ₱ bushel.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Sales 192 boxes at 28@30c.

SALT—Firm, with sales at 40c ₱ bushel.

PIG IRON—Little doing. We quote hot blast at $25 50@26 50 ₱ ton, cash.

BUTTER—Good demand at 12½@15c for W. R.

TOBACCO—Sales 137 hhds: 4 hhds stems at $1 25, 29 at $6@6 90, 9 at $7 05@7 85, 10 at $8@8 90, 8 at $9@9 20, 15 at $10@10 75, 5 at $11@11 75, 16 at $12@12 75, 21 at $13@13 75, 12 at $14@14 75, 6 $15@15 25, and 2 at $16 25@16 75.

CINCINNATI, May 26, P. M.

Flour unchanged and quiet and not much doing worthy of note—sales 600 bbls fancy and family at $4 40@4 60. Wheat is in demand, and the market is a shade firmer—sales red at 90@93c and white at 95@98c. Corn dull and not salable at over 55c. Oats dull and a shade lower, closing at 35@35½c. Rye is in good demand at 60c. Whisky closed dull at 19c. There was a fair demand for bulk meats, and 6,000 pieces shoulders sold at 3½c, and 100,000 lbs sides at 5 4 5c. Nothing done in mess pork or lard, and the market closed heavy under the news announcing the rebel movements on the Potomac, which was the subject of talk on and off 'Change. Groceries unchanged and quiet, but very full prices are being realized.

NEW YORK, May 26, P. M.

Flour 5c better, with fair demand for export and home consumption—sales 15,400 bbls at $4 35@4 45 for superfine State, $4 60@4 75 for extra State, $4 35@4 45 for superfine Western, $4 60@4 80 for common to medium Western, $5 05@5 15 for common to good shipping brands, and $5 25@5 50 for trade brands, closing quiet, and scarcely so firm. Canada flour 5c higher, with fair demand—sales 13,000 bbls at $4 60@4 80 for spring and $4 55@6 25 for winter. Whisky without important change—sales 1,200 bbls at 23@24, and small parcels at 24½c. Wheat is better, with good export demand, closing dull, with holders a little more disposed to realize—sales 31,000 bushels Chicago spring at 92c@$1 04½, 3,000 bushels Milwaukee club at $1 05@$1 07, 13,700 bushels amber Iowa at $1 08, $13,600 bushels Racine spring at 92c@$1 05, 18,000 winter red Western at $1 12@1 16, and 6,000 bushels white Western at $1 24.

Rye heavy and declining—sales of 12,000 bushels western at 61c. Barley quiet and nominal. Corn one cent better with fair demand—closing scarcely so firm—sales 66,000 bushels at 46@48c for new mixed western, and 49@50½c for old do. Oats moderately active at 43@43c. Hops continue steady with moderate demand.

Coffee—all kinds exceedingly quiet—nothing doing. Sugar—raw more active, but without change in prices—sales 1,400 hhds Cuba at 7⅞@8c, and 200 hhds Porto Rico at 8@8½c. Molasses steady—sales 150 bbls New Orleans at 34c, 200 hhds Porto Rico at 38@39c, and 180 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 23@31c. Pork continues dull and heavy—sales 970 bbls at $12 25 for mess, including small sales of very choice prime mess at $13 50@13, and $9 75@9 87½ for prime. Fair demand for cut meats and market steady—sales 163 packages at 3½@4c for shoulders. Bacon sides dull and nominally unchanged. Lard continues dull for common grades, but the market for choice is steady and unchanged—sales 550 bbls at 7½@8¼c—the latter is an extreme price. Butter is selling at 10@17c for Ohio, and 10@20c for State. Cheese firm at 7@8¼c.

Money fairly active at 6@8 ₱ cent for loans on call, and 5@5½ ₱ cent on strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange firmer. Bankers' bills held at 114¾@114¾. American gold has advanced to 4 ₱ cent. California gold bars held firmly at 4¼@4½ ₱ cent. Government stocks lower. United States 6s of '81 102¾@103⅜, 7 3-10 Treasury notes 104¾@104⅞.

Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island 60¾, Cleveland and Toledo 43¼, Galena and Chicago 68½, Michigan Southern 23¾, do guaranteed 54, Michigan Central 60, Reading 48⅜, Illinois Central 60¾, Harlem preferred 55, Hudson 43¾, Erie 35¾, do preferred 65, New York Central 87, Pacific Mail 112, American gold 104, United States 6s of '81 registered 103½, do with coupons 103¾, do of '74 with coupons 93, 7 3-10 Treasury notes 104¼, Missouri 6s 41, Hudson 3d bonds 88.

The following are the figures of the New York weekly bank statement—Loans, $142 959,149; specie, $30 672,760; circulation, $8,592,676; deposits, $122,6 2,864.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

Trade during the past week has been very quiet, only a few orders being received, and the principal demand being from New York dealers and from the New England States. The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and from Boston, during the past week, have been 10,469 cases, of which 4 511 were sent to New York and Pennsylvania, 871 to the border slave States, 5,056 to the Western States, 26 to the British Provinces, and five cases to the West Indies. Among the shipments to the west are 3,391 cases to San Francisco.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY QUIGLEY, MORTON, & CO.

PAR FUNDS.

Kentucky Banks,	Treasury Notes,
State Bank of Ohio,	Accredited Free Banks of
State Bank of Indiana,	Ohio.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Eastern Money	1 ₱ cent dis.
Missouri—	
Good	3 ₱ cent dis.
Farmers	10 ₱ cent dis.
Western	10 ₱ cent dis.
Union	10 ₱ cent dis.
Bank of St. Louis	20 ₱ cent dis.
Iowa	1½ ₱ cent dis.
Virginia—	
Western	3 ₱ cent dis.
Eastern	50 ₱ cent dis.
Pennsylvania—	
Pittsburg	1 ₱ cent dis.
Interior	1½ ₱ cent dis.
Maryland	1½@2 ₱ cent dis.
Michigan	2 ₱ cent dis.
Canada	2 ₱ cent dis.
Illinois and Wisconsin (good)	5 ₱ cent dis.
Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama	50 ₱ cent dis.
Tennessee—	
Planters' and Union	25 ₱ cent dis.
Bank of Tennessee	40 ₱ cent dis.
Other Good	50 ₱ cent dis.

CARRIAGES.

I. F. STONE & CO.,

South side Main st., one door above First,

HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST class work, embracing a good assortment of fine heavy work, ROCKAWAYS, ROCKAWAY BUGGIES, SLIDE-SEAT BUGGIES, LIGHT-TOP BUGGIES, &c., to which they would invite attention, as they are prepared to sell at prices to suit the times.
may9 eod&eow

BAZIN'S SOAP—50 boxes Bazin's Barbers' Soap for sale by
m26 d&w2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF—
400 dozen Garrett's scotch Snuff in bottles;
50 boxes do do in ½lb pack;
For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
m26 d&c3 515 Main st.

LORRILLARD'S SNUFF—
40 bols Lorrillard's Maccaboy Snuff;
10 bbls do French Rappee Snuff;
50 gals do Scotch Snuff: for sale by
m26 d&w2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

COPPERAS—25 bbls Copperas for sale by
m26 d&w2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

COAL OIL—25 bbls Maysville Coal Oil for sale by
m26 d&w2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

STARCH—75 boxes Starch for sale by
m26 d&w2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR SALE—
10,000 sacks shelled Corn;
4,000 bushels ear "
1,0 bbls Extra No. 1 Family Flour, Grand View Mills;
200 bbls Extra No. 1 Flour, Southern Mills;
50 " " various brands;
25 bbls prime Lard Oil;
Lot of Bed Cording and Hemp Rope.
m26 VERHOEFF & GRIFFITH.

WHISKY—
150 bbls extra Whisky;
100 bbls double extra Whisky;
40 bbls copper distilled do;
50 bbls Rosd do;
40 bbls fine old Bourbon do;
25 bbls Rye do;
In store and for sale by
m26 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

BRANDY—
15 ¼pipes La Rochelle Brandy;
10 ½ do A. Seignette do;
20 ½ do Otard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandi;
25 bbls N. Y. Brandy;
10 bbls Cherry do;
10 bbls Ginger do;
In store and for sale by
m26 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

1,000 KEGS WHEELING NAILS for sale by
m26 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.
Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

Mr. J. M. DAWSON.....Stage Manager
Mr. THOS. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.

☞Second night of the engagement of MISS KATE FISHER, the beautiful and accomplished Actress.

THIS EVENING (Tuesday), May 27, the performances will commence with the Drama of the Period, IN PARIS—In which Miss Kate Fisher will sustain six characters. To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY, or THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN—Colin (the You

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

BROWNLOW'S NARRATIVE.—We have received the two opening folios of W. G. Brownlow's narrative of personal adventures among the rebels, and sketches of the rise, progress, and decline of secession. The volume is divided into twenty-two chapters, and contains over four hundred and sixty pages. It is calculated to have an immense circulation, and we cannot better state the objects which this uncompromising patriot had in its preparation than by copying entire his

PREFACE.

I have prepared this work from the single stand-point of uncompromising devotion to the American Union as established by our fathers, and unmitigated hostility to the armed rebels who are seeking its destruction. My ancestors fought in its defence; and while their blood flows in my veins I shall instinctively recoil from bartering away the glory of its past and the prophecy of its future for the stained record of that vile thing, begotten by fraud, crime, and bad ambition, christened a Southern Confederacy. I cannot exchange historic renown for disgrace, national honor for infamy, how splendid soever may be the bribe or how violent soever may be the compulsion. This is my faith as an American citizen; and this book will show how sorely it has been put to the test. I claim, however, no merit, further than that arising from the discharge of a simple duty both of religion and patriotism. Thousands of my fellow-citizens have been equally faithful among the faithless. Their sufferings may be conceived from this narrative of my own.

Indeed, it is not from the slightest desire of self glorification that I have spoken so freely of myself. It would have been sheer affectation of modesty to attempt by circumlocution of speech to do otherwise. For I have, in this matter, rather regarded myself as a type of the large body of loyal people in the Border States, and have, accordingly, been the more unreserved, inasmuch as I felt that I might assume to some extent to speak in their behalf. It is important that our countrymen of the North should clearly understand the embarrassing position of this class, and the peculiar privations they have been compelled to undergo. It is chiefly due to them that the battle-field of the rebellion has not been transferred to Northern homes. Their geographical location and political elements are such that, upon the soil which they inhabit, loyalty and treason have overlapped, and being thus confronted face to face, they have been plunged into all the horrors of discord and anarchy, of divided communities and sundered households. In many respects, however, we of that region do not wholly sympathize with the North any more than with the extreme South. We deprecate alike the fanatical agitators of one section and the disunion demagogues of the other. I believe I represent the views of multitudes of ever true and now suffering patriots when I declare that, Southern man and slaveholder as I am, if the South in her madness and folly will force the issue upon the country, of slavery and no Union, or a Union and no slavery, I am for the Union, though every other institution in the country perish. I am for sustaining this Union if it shall require "coercion" or "subjugation," or, what is worse, the annihilation of the rebel population of the land. These peculiarities in my position, as an East Tennesseean, it will be seen, have contributed to mould the views which I have expressed.

I am, therefore, prepared to expect that many readers will not concur in all that I have said. But I do verily believe that, as a national man,—having had an opportunity, as from an intermediate eminence, to view this question on both sides,—and having observed the bearings of the whole subject for thirty years past, I am enabled to suggest something worthy the consideration of my countrymen. Hence I have not consulted the opinions of others, nor reflected whether what I say would be acceptable or unacceptable, would render the writer popular or unpopular. I seek only to utter the profound convictions of my own mind, in order that, God willing, I may be of some benefit in my day and generation, and, without fear or favor, come weal or woe, may have the sad privilege of warning my fellow-citizens, even if I may not enjoy the cheerful satisfaction of convincing them.

I have suffered deeply in person and estate, have avoided no responsibility, have endured evil treatment and imprisonment, and been compelled day by day to contemplate the near prospect of a brutal death upon the gallows,—all in behalf of the sacred cause I have espoused. I avouch these things as evidences of sincerity. Not only so, but they have left me in no mood for the use of softened forms of speech in narrating such acts or depicting the actors. Hence I have spoken plainly. Extreme fastidiousness of taste may, perhaps, shrink with over sensitiveness from some of the language I have employed. But it was no time for dalliance with polished sentences or enticing words; for an imminent necessity—like the "burden" of the Hebrew prophet—was upon us, and the cause of our LORD and LAND could be best served by the sturdy rhetoric of defiance and the unanswerable logic of facts. The traitors merited a sword-thrust style, and deserved the strongest epithet I have applied. My persecution by them was such that I had a fair right to handle them roughly: they were not worth any other mode of treatment; and I have written what I have written.

I cannot close this preface without expressing my thanks for the generous reception I have met with at the North. In Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, —indeed, wherever I have gone,—I have been welcomed by individuals and by public bodies with demonstrations of honor and kindness which seem like a providential recompense for all I have endured. I shall preserve a life-long recollection of such universal and spontaneous sympathy, and leave its precious memory and memorials as an heir-loom to the latest generation of my descendants. I bear this testimony all the more willingly, because these courtesies vindicate me from aspersion, and are occasioned by no modification or concealment of my opinions. I have, everywhere, condemned the disorganizing propagandists of the North, and have publicly proclaimed that I was a Southerner by birth, education, and habits; yet, when I also announced that I was a National man and uncompromisingly for the Union, I found that other things were forgotten, and that I had touched a chord which made us all of kin.

God grant that we may, as Sections, Churches, and Individuals, realize how great a share each of us has had in bringing about our present calamities, and, consequently, how much of the responsibility falls upon *self* as well as upon others! When this shall be felt, and when a proper spirit shall accompany the conviction, the horrors of this wicked war will be appreciated, the hand of vengeance will be stayed, and

"Returning Justice lift aloft her scale."

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1862. W. G. B.

THE EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA.—OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMODORE PORTER — CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.—The following official report of the evacuation of Pensacola, and the state of affairs at Mobile, has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Porter:

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE, }
PENSACOLA, May 10, 1862. }

SIR: On the 7th inst. I left Ship Island, with the steamers belonging to the mortar flotilla and the Sachem, for Mobile Bar, for the purpose of fixing on a place for the mortar vessels to lie, and to plant buoys for the ships to run in by when they should arrive. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts on the appearance of our steamers. I have reason to think that Fort Gaines was evacuated, and some were of opinion that the troops were leaving Fort Morgan, but I think that they were reinforcing it from Fort Gaines.

One of our steamers, the Clifton, got ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan, which opened fire on her, and when they had got her range beautifully and were throwing the shot over, they stopped firing. Lieutenant Commanding Baldwin went to work coolly, and got his vessel off just as I sent him assistance, and while I had to cover him from Commander Randolph's gunboats, which were contemplating an attack on him. Thinking better of it, the Commodore went up the Mobile.

The weather being bad, I sent the steamers back to Ship Island, and still myself to relieve Lieutenant Commanding Febiger, while he went to Ship Island to coal. I cruised that night in shore to the eastward in hopes of picking up some vessel trying to run the blockade.

At 2 A. M. a brilliant light illuminated the sky, and I discovered that the navy yard at Pensacola, Fort McRea, the Naval Hospital, Warrington, and some parts of Pensacola, were in flames. Fort Pickens bombarding with shell, we stood for, and, when light would permit, entered the harbor of Pensacola. I found all the above mentioned places burning fiercely, and nearly in ashes. Without communicating with the fort, I proceeded to the town of Pensacola, where I found that General Arnold had already sent Captain Jackson, of the army, in the schooner Wood, to call upon the town to surrender. I sent for the Mayor on board the Harriet Lane, who promised that the citizens would behave themselves peacefully.

I found that the rebels had evacuated the place on hearing that our steamers, the day before, were going to run into Mobile Bay, and the squadron and mortar flotilla would soon follow them. A thousand rebels were encamped five miles out of Mobile. They had destroyed everything that time would permit. Fort Barrancas, the Marine Barracks, muster-office in the yard, one new stone building, the smithery, I believe, and the shears, are still in a fair state of preservation. The yard was so hot that I did not go into it.

Gen. Arnold having no steamer at command, and no means of transportation, I placed the Harriet Lane at his service, and at 3 o'clock had 400 men, two pieces of artillery, and horses and some luggage carts on the other side, when the troops took possession and hoisted once more the United States flag on the forts and navy yard so long occupied by the rebels.

We land 900 more men on the other side tonight, when I shall proceed to hunt up some steamers for Gen. Arnold to keep open communication between the United States troops and to cover them if attacked. He is without any support of this kind, so necessary to a General in his position. DAVID D PORTER,
Commanding Flotilla.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

A CANADIAN OPINION.—The Toronto Leader, which has never been suspected of excessive friendliness for the United States, volunteers the opinion that we need not indulge serious apprehension of foreign intervention. It says:

Whilst the Northern States were making any reasonable progress against the Confederates, it would not be well to interfere with their plans; and if they were to continue these successes, even though they were but of trivial importance, during the summer months, they would be sufficient to prevent the intervention of foreign powers for a reasonable length of time.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

The Retreat of General Banks!

Latest from the Mississippi Fleet!

Defeat of the Rebels under Col. Cook!

Orders of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts!

Later from the Army of the Potomac!

Lawlessness in Baltimore!

Congressional Proceedings, &c., &c.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, May 26

Our fleet before Fort Pillow has made no movement yet for the occupation of the enemy's works. The reported evacuation of the fort was probably premature. The bulk of the land forces was withdrawn some time ago, and the rebel fleet is not now in sight, but artillerymen, who still work the guns on the fortifications, fired on our reconnoitring boat on Thursday. It is supposed that their fleet has gone to watch Farragut, who is now above Vicksburg.

Later.—The rebel fleet returned on Friday morning, and now maintain the blockade in its old position.

News from Tennessee river not contraband unimportant.

Gen. Halleck moves on Corinth by regular approaches. Frequent skirmishes occur, but there is no prospect of a general engagement for some days.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, May 25.

It is now certain that Fort Pillow is not evacuated. Three transports arrived there on Friday, loaded with rebel troops. The rebel fleet is lying at Fulton, three miles below, where they have established a naval depot. Guns are being mounted at Randolph. A large rebel force is concentrating at Trenton, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, twelve miles above Humboldt, intended, it is said, for a raid on Hickman or Paducah. Farragut's fleet has not passed Vicksburg. Five vessels arrived in sight of town on the 17th. One subsequently returned below, it is supposed for reinforcements. So say Memphis papers of the 18 h.

Montgomery, in his official report of the naval battle at Pillow, says one shell entered the magazine of the Sumpter and exploded, doing no harm. Lost two men killed and twelve wounded. He claims a great victory. Great suffering exists in Memphis from scarcity of provisions, everything being withdrawn for the Corinth army. No news from the Tennessee river.

BALTIMORE, May 25.

During the day 100 persons were knocked down in different parts of the city; in one or two cases, ropes were brought out and preparations made for hanging the parties to lamp posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked was Robt. McLean, late Minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

Two members of Kenly's regiment have arrived in the city; they report they were attacked by a large cavalry force under Ashley, and several regiments of infantry. The fight commenced at 12 o'clock and continued till night, when the infantry force succeeded in surrounding them. The first and second fight took place east of the Shenandoah, and finding the force too great, he retreated to the west side, destroying the principal bridge on the west side of the river.

He made another stand, and Knapp's battery mowed the rebels down with shell and grape. They fired in all nearly two hundred rounds. Kenly received a musket shot in the neck during the first attack, but continued on his course back until the close of the day, when he was placed in an ambulance perfectly exhausted. The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal, his effort being to fall back in order, expecting reinforcements momentarily from General Banks. A member of Knapp's battery who escaped says the Maryland regiment fought bravely, and that Colonel Kenly led them frequently to bayonet charges. He also says that on the third approach of Ashby, he displayed a white flag until within pistol range. When Colonel Kenly ordered to cease firing, the white flag was thrown down and the enemy rushed on our troops, cutting and slashing, and refusing all quarter. Lieutenant Colonel Dushona and Major Miller are both reported wounded and prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The Herald's correspondent from Banks's division writes that 7,000 men had been added to the rebel force on the Shenandoah valley, and that the whole force was said to number from 18,000 to 20,000, with 34 pieces of artillery, one of which was a 24 pounder rifled gun. On the 9th of May he said there was a large rebel force in the mountains in their vicinity, but that Gen. Banks had enough men to keep them in check, but it appears that on the 15th both General Shields and General Geary were withdrawn from General Banks's command and their troops transferred to McDowell. In a letter of the 17th we find these Generals and their forces had left to join McDowell; that the two days previously a union had been effected between the commands of the rebel Generals Johnson, Jackson, and Ewell, and they were marching upon the divided and reduced forces of Banks. The telegraph now brings us the intelligence that Gen. Banks has fallen back before a superior force of the rebels, who are now occupying the whole of the Shenandoah valley, which has cost us so much trouble to rescue from their clutches.

HEADQUARTERS BEYOND MARTINSBURG, }
May 25, 5:40 P. M. }

A prisoner captured this morning says the rebel force in our rear is to be strengthened, and that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points—Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here. We have passed the Potomac safe, men, trains, and all, after making a march of 35 miles.

N. P. BANKS, Maj Gen.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

It is ordered, by virtue of the authority vested by an act of Congress, that the President take military possession of all the railroads in the United States from and after this date, until further ordered, and directs that the respective railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

By order of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] M. C. MEIGS.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 25.

Gov. Curtin to-day issued the following proclamation:

[GENERAL ORDER, NO 23.]
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, May 26, 1862.

On pressing requisition of the President of the United States in the present emergency, it is ordered that the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and Colonels of regiments throughout the Commonwealth muster without delay all military organizations within their respective divisions or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their command, and proceed forthwith to the City of Washington, or such other points as may be indicated by future order.

[Special to the Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.

We have passed a very exciting day in Washington. The intelligence received last evening to the effect that General Banks had fallen back from Strasburg to Winchester was understood to indicate rather a precautionary measure on his part than the result of any immediate movement of the enemy. The tidings of this morning announcing the occupation of Winchester by Jackson, and the withdrawal of Banks, after an engagement of six hours, in the direction of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, placed matters in a new light, and aroused serious apprehensions not only for the safety of his little command but for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the city of Baltimore, and even the capital. Later in the day the reports of the rioting in Baltimore and of the rout of the entire force of Banks by the quick march and overwhelming numbers of Jackson greatly intensified the excitement. The secessionist sympathizers, too greatly elated to conceal their joy, openly expressed their belief that the hosts of Jeff Davis will overrun Maryland and the District within twenty-four hours.

The reports of riots in Baltimore are doubtless grossly exaggerated here, and the enemies of the Union have greatly increased in boldness this evening. No time since the disaster of Bull Run have they been so vaunting and defiant. Among the loyalists the feeling is one of regret that by somebody's blunder our cause in the valley of the Shenandoah should have been so seriously set back, and the enemy given such a decided advantage. Great sympathy is expressed for the Union men of Winchester and vicinity.

BOSTON, May 26.

The following is published this morning:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A wily and barbarous horde of traitors to the people, to the Government, to our country, and to liberty menace again the National Capital. They have attacked and routed Major General Banks, and are advancing on Harper's Ferry and marching on Washington. The President calls on Massachusetts to rise once more for its rescue and defence.

The whole active militia will be summoned by General Order issued from the office of the Adjutant General, to report on Boston Common tomorrow. They will march to relieve and avenge their brethren and friends; to oppose with fiery zeal and courageous patriotism the progress of the foe. May God encourage their hearts, strengthen their hands, and inspire the Government and people.

Given at headquarters in Boston, at 11 o'clock, this Sunday evening, May 25 h.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREWS.

FRANKLIN, Va., May 24.

Col. Crook, commanding at Lewisburg, was yesterday attacked by Gen. Heath, with three thousand rebels. After a sharp action, the rebels fled in confusion. Col. Crook captured four cannon, two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded. Rebel loss unknown.

L. A. CIVILL.

GEORGETOWN RACES.

SPRING MEETING—OVER A. K. RICHARDS' COURSE.

SECOND DAY.—Tuesday, May 20.—Purse $100—for all ages—Mile heats.

John M. Clay's b c Edgar, by Star Davis, Dam Zenobia, by imp. Zinganee, 3 years old.....1 0 1
Wallace & Viley's br f, 4 years old, by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave.....2 3 2
H. B. Bohannon's b c Simon Kenton, 4 years old, by imp. Yorkshire, dam Magnolia, by imp Glencoe.....3 0 3
Also started, G. W. Downing's g f 4 years old, by Mockbirdie, dam by Gray Eagle; James O'Harra's b c 4 years old, by imp Sovereign, dam by Grey Eagle, and T. G. Moore's b c 4 years old, by imp. Sovereign, dam by imp. Glencoe—not placed.

Time—1:49—1:47—1:49.

THIRD DAY.—Wednesday, May 21st.—Purse $200—for all ages—Two mile heats.

T. G. Moore's b. m. Idlewild, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.....1 1
Eagle & Wingate's b. f. Kansas, 4 years old, by Oliver, dam by imp. Sovereign.....2 2

Time: 3:45—3:50.

FOURTH DAY.—Thursday, May 22d.—Purse $150, for all ages—Mile heats, 3 best in 5.

H. P. McGrath's b f. Mamona, 4 years old, by imp. Sovereign, dam by imp. Glencoe.....1 1 1
J. M. Clay's b. c. Washoe, 4 years old, by imp. York-hire, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe.....2 2 2
Ford & Bro.'s c. 4 years old, by imp. Sovereign, dam by John Richards.....3 3 3

Time: 1:47—1:47—1:47.

FIFTH DAY.—Friday, May 23d, 1862.—Mile heats, $50 entrance.

F. Sherritt's br. c. by Daniel the Prophet.....1 1
W. Jones' b. c. by Sovereign, dam the dam of Idlewild.....2 2
James Ford's filly by Mahomet.....dis.

Time: 1:47⅝—1:46¾.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

Present—President Barrett, and all the members except Mr. Murphy.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Baird presented a resolution rescinding the resolution to have erected a fence on the ground between the City Hall and Jail, which was referred to the Committee on Police.

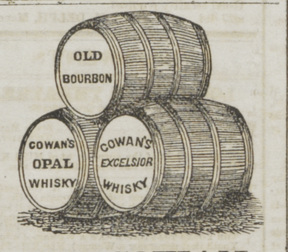
Alderman Peter, from the Committee on Cemeteries, to whom was referred an ordinance in relation to dogs, asked to be, and was, discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Alderman Peter, from the Committee on Almshouse, to whom was referred a resolution from the Common Council requiring the keeper of the Almshouse to have his horse and wagon at the Police Court, or neighborhood, daily, was discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Alderman Baird offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to have the water let off from the pond between Fifteenth and Sixteenth and Main and Market streets, which was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn to meet again on Tuesday evening, May 27, 1862, at eight o'clock, when, in motion, the Board adjourned.

SAMUEL A MILLER, Clerk.



D. H. COWAN,

BOURBON, EXCELSIOR, & OPAL WHISKY

DEPOT,

No. 724 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.

m9 d1m

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET

Spring Chickens,
Jack Snipe,
Plover,
Blue-Wing Ducks,
Diamond-back Terrapins,
Shell Oysters,
Potomac Shad,

Together with all other procurable luxuries, which will serve to suit the most fastidious.

Our Bar is always supplied with the very choicest brands of imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, imported and domestic Ale, Porter, &c.

a14 l6m J. CAWEIN & CO., Proprietors

Fishing Tackle! Fishing Tackle!

JOSEPH GRIFFITH,

Fifth street, near Main, Louisville, Kentucky

Wholesale Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle.

HAVING just opened a large stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and fine Fishing Tackle, dealers would do well by calling and examining goods and prices before making their purchases. ap8 d6ecw

Sale of Real Estate Under Trust Deed.

WHEREAS, the Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of Mound City, Pulaski county, Illinois, on the first day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, executed their certain Deed of Trust, of that date, to the undersigned, which said Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Pulaski county, State of Illinois, on the third day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in Record Book "J," commencing on page 388, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty bonds of the said Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of one thousand dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which said bonds bear even date with said deed of trust, and draw interest at the rate of ten per cent., represented by coupons, attached to said bonds, which said deed of trust conveys to the undersigned the lands, lots, and appurtenances thereon situated, hereinafter described to secure the payment of said sum of money in said bonds specified, together with all interest expressed in the said coupons attached thereto, and the costs and expenditures attending the execution of the taust, by said Deed of Trust created. And, whereas default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money, together with the interest thereon, notice is therefore hereby given that we shall, at the Mound City Hotel, in the city of Mound City, county of Pulaski, and State of Illinois, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., sell the following described Real Estate, with the appurtenances thereon situated, to the highest bidder, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the payment of said bonds, coupons, costs, and expenditures aforesaid, to wit:

Lots number seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in the partition of section thirty-six (36), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1), containing one hundred and seventy-five acres (175), excepting the right of running or permitting to be run a railroad through said tract and the erection of a depot thereon; and one acre to be selected by the said Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, before the day of sale, for the erection of a planing mill. Also, the road chartered and known as the Mound City Railroad, with its chartered privileges, its ground rights, engines, cars, depots machinery, rails, tracks, switches, ties, tools, spikes, chairs, &c., with all its appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. The Hotel in Mound City, Pulaski county, Illinois, known as the Mound City Hotel, and the lots on which it is situated, to wit: Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5), in Block 8, in the recorded plat of Mound City; together with all the premises, appurtenances, furniture, fixtures, &c., thereunto belonging. This property was erroneously described in said Deed of Trust as lots number four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block three (3), through mistake. The west half of section thirty-one (31), township fifteen (15), south of range one (1) east containing two hundred and fifty-three acres and fifty hundredths of an acre, (253 50-100). The west half of the southwest quarter of section five (5) township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west, containing eighty (80) acres. The east half of the north west quarter of section seventeen (17), township sixteen (16) south of range one (1) west, containing eighty (80) acres. All of said property being situated in Pulaski county, in the State of Illinois. The south half of section eleven (11), containing three hundred and twenty acres—the north part of the north half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), containing fifty-four acres and ninety-nine hundredths of an acre (54 99-100); the south half of section twelve (12), containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres; the north half of the north-west quarter of section thirteen (13), containing fifty-six acres (66); the north part of the north half of the north-east quarter of section fourteen (14) and the north half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen (14), containing one hundred and seventy-six (176) acres; all in township fourteen (14), south of range two (2) east, in Johnson county, Illinois. The south half of the northwest qr of sec. thirteen (13), township fourteen (14), south of range two (2) east, containing eighty (80) acres in Pulaski county, Illinois; one undivided half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen (15), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west; one undivided half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west, in Pulaski county, Illinois, subject to the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad and Mound City road, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less: the west half of the following tract of land, beginning at the northwest corner of land conveyed by Henry Pulliam and wife to Jonathan Lovely, by deed, dated October 9th, A. D. 1845, thence running west on section line dividing sections seventeen (17) and twenty (20), in township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) east, one hundred and fourteen (114) rods to a white oak stake and sweet gum, being eleven (11) rods east of the north and south line dividing sections nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in said township; thence south two hundred and thirty-six (236) rods to the Ohio river; thence up said river to the lands of Jonathan Lovely, above named, thence north one hundred and seventy-four (174) rods to the place of beginning, containing in all one hundred and forty (140) acres, but the part hereby conveyed containing seventy-three (73) acres more or less, and known as the Gulshaw land; also, a tract of land which is a part of the tract purchased of the Berkshire Company, lying on the line of the third (3) principal meridian, and one hundred and sixty (160) poles south from the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), township seven (7), south of range one (1) east, at a stake, thence running south seven (7) degrees east along said meridian line one hundred and fifty-six (156) poles to a stake, thence north eighty-two (82) degrees and fifty-one (51) minutes east, one hundred and forty-two (142) poles to a stake, thence north seven (7) degrees west one hundred and fifty-six (156) poles to a stake, thence south eighty-two (82) degrees and fifty-one (51) minutes west one hundred and forty-two (142) poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-eight (138) acres, in Pulaski county, Illinois; the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), township eighteen (18), south of range one (1) west of the third (3) principal meridian, containing two hundred and forty (240) acres, excepting the right of way through the same to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, two hundred feet wide. Said sale to continue from day to day, Sundays excepted, until all the aforesaid property is sold.

Dated the 16th day of April, A. D. 1863.

M. M. RAWLINGS,
W. H. STOKES, } Trustees.
W. F. BULLOCK,

J. DOUGHERTY & S. P. WHEELER, } Attorneys for Trustees.

ap26 d30

Taken Up.

A boy, calling himself WALKER BOXLEY and the property of Wm Boxley, of Green county, Mo., was, on the 1st day of March, 1863, committed to the jail of breckinridge county, Ky., as a fugitive slave. Said boy is about 15 years old, feet 4 inches high, of mulatto complexion, spare made, and weighs about 115 pounds. The owner may obtain his property by complying with the requisitions of the law.

MICAJAH BOSSHAM, Jailer of B. C.

Hardinsburg, May 5, 1862. m10 d16

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ap25 d3m

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ap9 d1w

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1862. SPRING. 1862.

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3 p pes Whitney's Club House Gin;
2 puncheons old Jamaica Rum:
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40 baskets Heidsick & Co. Champagne;
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HOLLAND GIN AND JAMAICA RUM—
3 pipes Whitney's Club House Gin;
2 puncheons old Jamaica Rum:
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
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RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

ON and after Wednesday, April 9, Passenger and Freight Trains will run through to Edgefield, opposite Nashville, without change of cars.

PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Louisville daily at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at Edgefield at 6:20 P. M.; returning, leaves Edgefield at 7 A. M., arriving at Louisville at 6:30 P. M.

MEMPHIS BRANCH TRAIN will leave Bowling Green daily (Sundays excepted) at 2:15 P. M., on arrival of Train from Louisville; retur